

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## THE SLAVE TRADE.



IF WE judge ourselves by the efforts we make to assert principles by which we gain nothing, and enforce systems by which we lose a great deal, England is certainly the most chivalrous nation of the world. It is a peculiarity not to be expected from a people so imbued with the practical and gain-loving spirit of commerce, as to be called by its rivals a nation of shopkeepers; we have no objection to the title, for we are daily endeavouring to become more and more the workshop of the universe. But we are not wholly occupied by weaving and spinning, nor has all our energy been absorbed even by railways; we have something to spare for humanity and justice; we do much more for both than those who are not so busy, and would consider it a slight if they were denied the name of philanthropists and civilisers *par excellence*. As long as peace continues between the great European Powers, the greatest evil by which the human race is afflicted is the Slave Trade. It is not a natural evil, like plague or pestilence, to which mankind, though they suffer, must in silence submit; it is inflicted by man upon his fellow, with more waste of human life, a greater amount of human suffering, than follow even war, pestilence, or famine; while it is still more afflicting in this, that while war may end, pestilence be stayed, and famine relieved

by abundance, the Slave Trade proceeds continually; the dark flood of horrors knows no retiring ebb, but flows right on, swallowing up very year more than the population of many states. It is, in fact, a perpetual warfare carried on by the strong against the weak, by the civilised man against the savage; and, worse than this, by the Christian, who is taught mercy and justice, against the Pagan, who ought to be made better by the Christian's faith; it is indeed, the war of blood and race on a large scale, and in its most fatal form, for the weakest side has not even a chance of resistance.

In this criminal traffic England for a long period openly engaged; she discontinued it earlier than other nations in obedience to the sooner awakened voice of public opinion; but it was long before she abolished the system of slavery, which was, and is, at the root of the evil. At last she abolished that also, by buying up the right of the slave-owner with an enormous sum, which, burdened as the people are, they never grudged. Then, with clean hands, she went forth as the Champion of Freedom among all other nations, exhorting them to cast it out from among them also; and being strong upon the ocean, she refused to allow its free bosom to be made the path of the slave merchant, and engaged with extraordinary vigour in the attempt to suppress the traffic altogether.

It was a generous and noble policy, and deserved to succeed; but the difficulties were immense, and, after the lapse of many years do not seem to decrease; it has now become a question whether our policy of suppression is possible; many who have examined the subject declare it very doubtful; and that it has caused a fearful increase in the amount of suffering endured by the kidnapped Africans, is, unhappily, but too certain.

We should not be carried away by our zeal so entirely, as not sometimes to pause, and scan calmly, the results of what we are doing. Two things are alleged against our policy; first, that it is utterly useless, as any increase in our rigour as Chief of the Police of the Ocean, only leads to more ingenious ways of evading it; and secondly, that the objects whom our exertions are intended to benefit, are only the worse for our interference. The subject has frequently been placed in this light before the House of Commons, but never more strongly and unequivocally than by Mr. Hutt on Tuesday evening. He deplores, as every one must, the existence of this horrid traffic, but denies that England alone is bound to undertake to crush it. He says:—

I am no apologist for the slave trade; I regard it as an appalling crime; and I feel as much satisfaction as any man can do in contemplating our exertions against it, so long as they have been confined to our legitimate sphere of action. But I contend that we cannot, without culpable neglect of nearer and higher duties, assume the task of extirpating the crime from among all other people, or patrolling the world to put it down. I deny entirely that we are under any kind of moral obligation to attempt it. But giving that question up—suppose that it is the paramount duty of this country to put down, at any cost, at any risk of the consequence to ourselves, the frightful crimes which other nations are habitually perpetrating against the people of Africa; admit that instead of occupying ourselves with the welfare of our own suffering and neglected countrymen, we are right in expending our means and our exertions in warding off evil from the tribes of Africa—in extinguishing, in fact, the slave trade; are we extinguishing it? Here is the pith of the case. We have gone on for thirty years, not only assuming that a distant and barbarous people had more claims on our conscience than our own countrymen, but blindly and indolently assuming, also, that treaties, and commission-courts, and preventive squadrons, meant suppression of the slave trade. I think it is time to inquire whether our assumption be correct.

The result of the inquiry so made appears to be that the number of slaves annually deported from Africa is now above 200,000, or



HER MAJESTY GOING ON BOARD THE "ALBION," AT SPITHEAD.—(SEE PAGE 408.)



double what it was before we undertook to put the slave-trade down. This is disheartening enough, but it is not all; the greater number are carried in a mode that increases their sufferings to a frightful extent; the trader having a double object, one to preserve his cargo, the other to escape capture himself. In an emergency of course the cargo is sacrificed, and, at all times, it is packed into as small a space as possible. Such are the physical and numerical results of our suppressive policy. Under these circumstances the necessity of doing something has led us to do more in the same way, instead of trying something different. To obtain complete success in our present course, a perfect blockade of the greater portion of the west coast of Africa would be necessary, and this would be impossible. Lord John Russell long since acknowledged that the whole British navy employed at once would be insufficient for the purpose; and even now Sir Robert Peel admits that our efforts have not been successful; all he can do is to express a hope that recent measures may be more effective.

The truth is, we are badly seconded in our endeavour, and have to contend with a gigantic evil almost single-handed. We have treaties with almost every nation of Europe, by which they have bound themselves to use every means to suppress the traffic in slaves; but these engagements are only observed by those Powers that have no opportunity of breaking them. Spain and Portugal are notoriously slave traders; France has so few colonies that she has no direct interest in the continuance of the traffic; but national jealousy leads her to thwart as much as possible our attempts to destroy it; her flag is often used to cover the trade, and from this has sprung the right of search question, with all its difficulties, exposing us to a perpetual risk of war, fortunately lessened by the recent convention. America, with slavery as part of her social system, cannot be very zealous in putting down a trade so nearly allied to it. Indeed, even among ourselves, it is to be feared, it meets with too much support. Large returns, it is said, tempt English capital into it. Against all this the English Government stands up almost alone; at an enormous expence of money and waste of life among our marine, it "patrols the sea," and by action preaches superior morality to other nations—but in vain. Nay, by so doing, we excite public opinion in other countries against us. From the immense preponderance of the black population of Cuba over the whites, it is said that the latter are not without apprehensions of danger; if so, they must regard the increase of the Slave Trade with dread; but they not the less dislike to see their vessels seized and condemned by us for engaging in it; they have agreed by treaty to consider such captures legal and warranted, yet there can be little doubt that angry feelings are produced by the process.

The Slave Trade will never be destroyed by force; but is the world, therefore, always to be cursed by such an evil? It is to be hoped not. The system that degenerated, by avarice and cruelty, into the Slave Trade, was originated by a man of piety and benevolence, who little dreamed of what consequences would result from it. We do not see that the transfer of men and labour from one region of the earth to the other must necessarily be attended with all these horrors and abuses. The fertile regions of the Tropics cannot be cultivated by Europeans; the mere attempt is death; nature has not adapted their constitutions to toil in such regions. The negro race can undertake it without injury; the emancipated negroes of our West India colonies can now earn high wages, and live in ease and comfort, compared to thousands of labourers in our own country. Indeed they can live well on so little that they care not to do more than is necessary to earn it, and hence the complaints from the planters of the scarcity of labour. The same demand exists in Brazil, and those places to which slaves are imported. But they are not yet ripe for an experiment that might be tried in our colonies with safety. Securing to the native African a safe transit, the rights of a freeman on his arrival, and the fruits of his labour to himself, an immigration of black labour might be attempted with a good prospect of success. If it did succeed, a heavy blow would be given to Slavery and the Slave Trade, by showing that both are really unnecessary—that they are caused, like many other evils with which the world has ceased to be afflicted, only by ignorance. The plan is by no means a new one, nor is it as visionary as it may at first appear. Time will effect the change, and till then the Slave Trade will flourish. It is commendable in us to check it, though to destroy it is impossible. But it is also necessary to remember that other means, which have not yet been tried, might also be resorted to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.  
(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

All the salons in Paris have been excited to an unusual degree during the past week; indeed, the circumstance which has ruffled the present stagnant state of society, may be looked upon as a stroke of good luck to the *plaisans*, though disastrous to the principal actors. A young man (I believe he has not reached his 23rd year) of a distinguished family, notorious for his opulence, has been arrested for a singular act of forgery and fraud. You are aware, I believe, that the Jockey Club had created for the interior of the circle, a species of money consisting of ivory *jetons*, bearing the signature of the cashier. Each *jeton* bore the value of a hundred francs, and an issue had been made to the amount of 25,000 francs. A few days since, the cashier, to whom 25 *jetons* (2500 francs) were presented, perceived at the first glance that they bore a forged signature, and he instantly made the case known to the magistracy. The young Prince de B— was placed at the bar, where, after declaring that the *jetons* had been received on the race-course from an Italian with whom he had betted on the 18th of May, search was instantly made, but no such person could be found; but they discovered the maker of the *jetons*. The man declared that they had been ordered by a gentleman whom he had only twice seen, but that he had referred to the date of their delivery, and found that it was the 24th of May. This at once contradicted the story of the young Prince, who burst into tears and confessed. He was instantly handed over to the officers of justice, and will take his trial for forgery. He is but lately married to a young and beautiful girl of the first family. Upon searching his desk, large sums of money were found, so that no pressing necessity could have driven him to the culpable act.

The Custom-House laws and regulations to the various sea-ports are so absurd that the officers are frequently puzzled what to pass or what to detain. A late case which occurred to G. L. will put the legislative folly in a good light; the general opinion among the legalists here is that the laws of the *douane* will in the next session undergo a complete revision and remodelling. A stag was sent from Spain to Havre, the animal being ultimately destined for Bordeaux; the Custom House officers refused to suffer its being landed, because the game laws forbid the "circulation" of game alive or dead, by sea or by land, unless "corded, bound, or loaded." So the poor deer was obliged to be corded, bound, or loaded; but this was not so easy of accomplishment as that of the two bears which arrived a fortnight since at Paris—they submitted, wise creatures, to the formality; so the deer was sent back whence it came. The case is to be referred for decision to the Central Administration; and their ultimatum will doubtless have its due weight with the concoction of the contemplated new Game Laws.

The various celebrities, poets, painters, feuilletonistes, and all the men and the women of rank, are retiring to their "Sabine fields," while the bar and the bench are on wing for Baden, Hombourg, Spa, and Vichy. M. Cunon-Gridaine is expected at the latter place, and M. Guizot has retained his apartments for the month of July. A small revolution has been consummated in the musical department of the bath. Young Musard has been dethroned, and his sceptre passed to the hands of an obscure pretender, M. Strauss, not he of Vienna, but a very clever Strauss for all that. The literary men of distinction have their Tusculums, like the great letter writers of Rome—without adverting to the three castles of M. Scribe, or of the magnificent property of M. Vanderburch, purchased with only half the "author's rights" of a single farce, "The Gamin du Paris"—Soulié has a delicious villa at Bievre, and Jules Janin an architectural gem at Passy. I may cite many other retreats, where the imagination and the fancy may inhale, with the fresh breezes of nature and spring, poetical inspirations. Alexander Dumas is installed in the prettiest and greenest spot of the terrace of St. Germain, in a delicious cottage, formed of two parlours, which overlook the brightest scenes: the eye wanders over the immense panorama of the woods of Versmoy and Charenton—admires the sides of Marli—and follows the "sinuous Seine," winding its slow way through "alleys green."

At the entrance of la rue de Versailles is the villa of M. Pradier, the hospitable threshold of which never *artiste*, however celebrated or however humble, passed without a general welcome from its kind host; the actual proprietor, M. Guillaume, keeps up the usages of the past age. The garden, peopled with statues, has all the appearance of one of the small reserved parks of Versailles. The fortunate possessor of so many beauties is no niggard of his vast means, and frequent are the *fêtes* given to the celebrities of the *ballet*, and the more substantially clothed orchestral performers of Jarry. It has all the air of a resuscitated Trianon. The young girls of the Academy here amuse themselves, and change the regulated *pas* of the boards for the natural boundings of pleasure on the verdant sward. The side scenes of the Academie Royale are gloomy in summer, and, to fill up the measure of misery, M. Cellarius has closed the doors of this school. This shutting-up was authorised by the approach of the dog-days—yet one farewell night was permitted to the Mazourkers and the Polkistes to form a joyous alliance, and to grasp hands, until the advent of grey-headed old Winter.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain news from Switzerland of some importance. It is derived from the Swiss journals.

The *New Gazette* of Zurich of the 20th inst., announces the escape of Dr. Steiger from the prison in which he was confined at Lucerne. He arrived in good health at half past two o'clock in the morning of the 20th, at Kiro-nau, and at six o'clock he reached Bonstetten. He was accompanied by three chasseurs of Lucerne, and some friends who had assisted in his escape. At three-quarters past eight o'clock Dr. Steiger made his entrance into Zurich, where he was received with universal enthusiasm.

A private letter from Zurich, dated the 20th instant, gives this account of the escape:—"Dr. Steiger has, with the connivance of three gendarmes who guarded him, made his escape from prison at Lucerne, and the whole party, accompanied by many friends, arrived here about eight o'clock this morning. It appears he was provided with a uniform of the gendarmerie, and in this costume passed in company of the others out of the town, entered a carriage in waiting, and passed the frontiers."

The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies during the week, upon the French navy, have been rather interesting. They commenced on the vote for the pay and clothing of the seamen and marines. The seamen amount to 26,000, the marines and marine artillery to the rather disproportionate number of 19,000 men. M. Lacroze, deputy for Brest, Finistere, complained vehemently of the state of neglect in which the navy was left, and contended that an inquiry into the state of the navy in general was necessary, and that an additional article should be attached to the vote of the supplies, to pledge the Ministry at the opening of the session of 1846 to lay before the Chamber a special and detached account of the number of vessels afloat and in dock, the state of the arsenals and dockyards, and, in fine, of every thing and matter connected with the question.

Admiral Mackau (Minister of Marine) defended his conduct in the management of the naval department. France had, he said, at this moment in the Mediterranean eight ships of the line, which she could exhibit with pride to the most fastidious foreign critic. If foreigners were consulted on the state of the French navy, they would give a very different account of it from that which he had, with much pain, just heard from an hon. deputy. On the steam question he felt himself peculiarly strong; for, the moment he entered office, he instituted inquiries by commissioners in all the harbours of France, with a view to ascertain the best and most efficacious means for constructing and equipping steam vessels, and which reports were forwarded to a central committee sitting in Paris. The results were most satisfactory.

All the navy estimates were ultimately voted. Marshal Sebastiani has read to the Chamber of Deputies the report of the committee on the demand of a credit of 10,000,000 francs (£400,000) to carry into execution the new convention for the repression of the slave trade. The committee had given its entire approbation to the treaty, and subscribed to all the measures indispensable for the accomplishment of a "diplomatic act entitled in every respect to the assent of the Chamber."

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Paris and Rennes Railroad Bill had been referred has met to hear the propositions of the two companies of the Versailles Railway, who have come to an understanding together to bid for the concession of the western line. They had, it appears, succeeded in conciliating the interests of the localities through which the road was not to pass, and had undertaken to execute different embranchments, with that object. The committee, after examining the offer, agreed to present the report before the close of the session, so that the bill might have time to pass this year.

It would appear from the following paragraph, which we copy from one of the Paris papers, that there is as much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies about railway proceedings, as there is in our House of Commons:

On Tuesday, before the business of the day was commenced, the Marquis de Larochejaqueim rose and complained to the President that the Salle des Pas Perdus, adjoining the hall they were then sitting in, was absolutely encumbered with persons totally disconnected with the Chamber, who assailed the deputies, as they entered, with importunities relative to the railroad bills that were, or were not to be, placed on the order of the day for discussion during the present session. They seemed to have become, all at once, a sort of chapel of ease to the Bourse. Such conduct he must designate as scandalous, and he called on the President to prevent it for the future. This incident caused some agitation, but was not followed by any result.

The discussion on the Northern Railroad Bill has commenced in the Chamber of Peers.

BRITAIN.

We learn from Brussels, that the King of the Belgians has by two Royal Ordinances, dated 19th instant, for the present filled the place of M. de Nothomb, whose resignation has been accepted, and who has been appointed a Minister of State; a title without functions, which will permit him to take his seat in the Council whenever the King may wish to consult him. The business of the department of M. de Nothomb has been divided between M. Dechamps, Minister of Public Works, and the Baron Jules d'Anethan, Minister of Justice. No person at Brussels can tell how long this provisional Cabinet is to exist. If King Leopold had not found insurmountable difficulties amongst the statesmen of moderate opinions, he would not have adopted a plan which terminates at once.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Great Western* arrived at New York on the morning of the 1st June, having made the passage in 14 days and 22 hours. She had been detained for several hours, on the 26th ult., by numerous icebergs, which she encountered in lat 46 40 N., long. 47 20 W.

The New York papers contain particulars of a destructive fire in that city, by which upwards of one hundred houses were totally consumed. This fire seems to have been in a quarter where property is not so valuable as in many districts of the city, and the houses were small. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The greater portion of the demolished buildings are represented as tenements occupied mostly by Irish families. It is said that not fifty dollars' worth of furniture or property of any kind have been saved by any of these poor individuals, and not twenty of them all have been saved. "Nothing," writes the *New York Tribune*, "can be conceived so utterly sad and pitiful as the condition of these three thousand men, women, and children (for the number will reach that), thus in an instant reduced to absolute want and hunger, shelterless, and many of them unclad, and with only a blanket about their shoulders. They are sitting weeping and starving under the fences, and in the vacant lots, crowded into cow-pens and out-houses—the middle-aged, the young, the decrepid, aged, the helpless infant—what a scene!" The same paper humanely suggests that a public meeting, for the relief of the sufferers, should be held without delay.

There is no change worth notice in commercial matters.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—The Select Committee on the Richmond (Surrey) Railway Bill, have made a favourable report respecting it. They agree in the report in support of it made by the Board of Trade.—The past week added eight new schemes to the catalogue of railway projects. Amongst them are the British and Irish Union, to run from Dumfries to Stranraer and Portpatrick, a length of 74 miles; the Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire Junction, uniting Uttoxeter and Dudley; the Galway and Ennis Grand Junction; the West of England, from Exeter to Falmouth; the Aylesbury and Thame, to unite with the London and Birmingham; the Windsor, Ascot, and Farnborough, of 16 miles, to connect with the London and Windsor; and a line from Warrington to Stockport.

—The Windsor Junction Railway Company has been dissolved, and half the amount of the subscription has been returned to the subscribers.—The Committee on the Irish Great Western Railway, have declared the preamble of the bill proved, at the same time suggesting the insertion of clauses to secure the construction of the branch from Tullamore to Portlanning.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state and progress of the several Railway Bills now before Parliament have resolved—that, in order to prevent expense and delay in the progress through Parliament in the next session of such Railway Bills as it may be found impossible to pass into laws, from want of time for their proper investigation during the present session, it is desirable that a bill should be passed to prevent the proceedings on such bills being discontinued by a prorogation of Parliament; but that this privilege shall be extended to such bills only as shall have been reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed.—The Norwich and Brandon Line is to be opened next month, the works at the Norwich end and the bridge at Trowse being the only uncompleted portions. A continuous communication will thus be afforded, by means of the North Eastern and other lines, between the metropolis and the East Anglian districts.—The Committee on the London and Brighton (Wandsworth Extension) Bill decided, on Thursday, that the preamble had not been proved. A similar decision was given in regard to the Birmingham and Gloucester (Worcester Branch) Railway Bill.

A metallic wire for establishing a communication between the electric telegraph of the Rouen Railroad and the Ministry of the Interior at Paris, has been carried along the water-courses and under the Pont de la Concorde to the Minister's office.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In reply to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Dalhousie said that in all cases of accidents on railways, the Board of Trade invariably despatched the Inspector-General to the locality, even though there might have been no injury to the passengers or carriages; and when the causes were discovered, the railway company was communicated with, in order that the requisite precautions might be adopted.—The Duke of Wellington asked if any accident on the Bridge-water part of the Great Western Railway, which occurred to one of the baggage waggons of the train, had been reported to the Board of Trade?—The Earl of Dalhousie said no such accident had yet been reported to that board.

BANKING (SCOTLAND) BILL.—The second reading of this bill excited some discussion, but it was eventually carried, and an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—The question having been put that the house resolve itself into Committee on the Colleges (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM explained the manner in which the £7000 a-year to each college is to be applied, and the amendments which he proposed to make in the bill. The President's salary is to be £700, the Vice-President's £400, the Professors between £200 and £300, the salaries of all the officers and servants, amounting to £5000, and the remaining £2000 to provide for exhibitions, libraries, astronomical instruments, &c. With respect to his amendments, he proposed that the appointment of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents should rest in the Crown absolutely, and that the Professors during the first three years should also be appointed by the Crown; but that, after the year 1848, it should be open to Parliament to regulate the mode in which the Professors should be thereafter nominated. Sir J. Graham then intimated that the Government steadfastly adhered to the principle of not administering any religious test to either the governing body or the students.—Lord MAHON moved an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this house that in the establishment of Colleges in Ireland, provision should be made for the religious instruction of the pupils by means of lecture fees, till such time as private benefactions for that object may have taken effect."—A discussion ensued, which involved a repetition of the arguments already adduced on the principle of the bill.—Sir R. PEEL spoke, and admitted that the bill was not the most perfect that could be devised, and that it would be better if religion could be made the basis of any system of education; but the peculiar circumstances of Ireland prevented their adoption of any religious tests. At the expense of the State, ample means were to be provided for secular instruction, and they only paid a becoming tribute to the religious feeling of Ireland in leaving it to voluntary endowment to provide the means of theological education. The bill was not opposed to religion. Its object was to unite individuals of different persuasions in one scheme of liberal and generous education, and by removing religious antipathies lay the foundation of a different state of things in the future manhood of Ireland.—Mr. O'CONNELL said he did not impute improper motives to the Government in introducing this bill. He said all our actions sprang from mixed motives, but he believed the predominant feeling of the Government in bringing forward this measure was the conciliation of Ireland. But the people of Ireland were houseless and starving. Agrarian crimes were spreading—frightful murders were on the increase—and the people wanted food before education. But if the Government could not relieve the physical condition of the people let them at least make the bill acceptable. The Irish were essentially a religious people, and the Catholic prelates had proclaimed the bill as injurious to morals and faith. He was anxious that this bill should be made acceptable, and he entreated that the Government might communicate with those prelates in order to make the bill perfectly satisfactory. On a division, the numbers were:—

For the amendment of Lord Mahon .. .. .	49
Against it .. .. .	189
Majority .. .. .	140

Sir J. GRAHAM then, at the request of Mr. O'Connell, fixed the committee on the bill for Friday.

The house adjourned at half-past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.—A long discussion took place upon this bill, the second reading of which was opposed by some noble lords.—Lord STANLEY insisted upon the necessity for a measure, like the one before the house, for a country where the landlords and tenants were relatively placed towards each other, as they were in Ireland. According to the bill, the tenant was bound to give notice to his landlord of the improvement he contemplated, and if the landlord dissented, it would be for the Government officers to determine as to whether it should be effected. This latter portion of the bill was, however, entirely an open question, though he confessed he felt very strongly that it would be a great deterioration of the bill if this power were to be withdrawn.—Upon a division there appeared:—

For the second reading .. .. .	48
Against it .. .. .	34
Majority for the second reading .. .. .	14

The house sat till midnight.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE OXFORD AND RUGBY RAILWAY BILL.—The house was occupied for some time with this bill, the third reading of which was opposed; but on a division, it was carried by 132 to 95.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Mr. HUTT moved the following resolution:—"That the course pursued by Great Britain since 1814, for the suppression of the slave trade, has been attended with large expenditure of the public money, and by serious loss of life to the naval forces of this country, and that it has not mitigated the horrors of the middle passage, nor diminished the extent of the traffic in slaves." The honourable gentleman contended, in accordance with the spirit of his motion, that all the exertions of this country had been productive of much greater mischiefs to the natives of Africa than they were before exposed to, and that the proper course would be to cease all further interference, and withdraw our cruisers from the coast of that quarter of the globe.—Sir G. COCKBURN thought such a course would be very unwise at the very moment when the first chance presented itself of effectually crushing this odious traffic.—Lord HOWICK urged Mr. HUTT not to press the motion to a division, although he concurred in most of his observations.—Sir R. PEEL admitted that the efforts of this country had not been, hitherto, successful in abolishing the slave trade, and that it still existed in much of its usual horrors. He had no doubt, however, that if this country were to withdraw its cruisers, and to relax its efforts, they would have a renewal of all the horrors which enabled Mr. Wilberforce to rouse the feeling of the country to the successful exertion which was made for the extinction of slavery in our colonies. He was of opinion that it would be unwise of us to withdraw from the convention just concluded with France, for watching the coast of Africa—more particularly, as, at the present time, America and Portugal were, as well as France, cordially acting with us, to attain the great object in which this country had always felt so deep an interest.—After some observations from Sir C. NAPIER, Lord PALMERSTON rose to speak; but a motion was made, that the house be counted, and there not being 40 members present, an adjournment took place at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The business this evening was of a general character, but some of it was important.

UNIFORM RAILWAY GAUGE.—Mr. COBDEN moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to issue a commission to inquire whether, in future private Acts for the construction of railways, provision ought to be made for securing a uniform gauge, and whether it would be expedient and practicable to take measures to bring the railways already constructed, or in progress of construction in Great Britain, into uniformity of gauge; and to inquire whether any other mode of obviating or mitigating the apprehended evil could be adopted, and to report the same to the house.—Sir GEORGE CLEER and Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET consented to the motion, which was accordingly agreed to.

The Dog Stealing and the Smoke Prevention Bills passed through committee, after several divisions.

Sir H. POTTINGER'S Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES.—On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, leave was given to introduce a Bill to amend the Act of 7th William IV., for preventing the advertising of foreign and other illegal lotteries, and to discontinue certain actions commenced under the provisions of the said act. The bill was read a first time.

The house adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house sat for some time, but the business was unimportant. The Landlords and Tenants (Ireland) Compensation Bill excited some discussion, the result of which was that a Select Committee was appointed, to whom the bill is to be referred, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the order of the day for the house taking into its consideration the report of the Committee on Printed Papers, on the subject of the case Howard v. Gossett being read, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, that, in the case of Howard v. Gossett, a writ of error should be brought against the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. The hon. and learned gentleman, in supporting this motion, went over the whole of the circumstances, from the period when the question as to the extent of the privileges of the House of Commons was raised by the case of Stockdale v. Haisard. After a long discussion, in which Sir T. Wilde delivered an able speech, and which was concluded by Sir R. PEEL, the house divided; the numbers were:—

For the motion .. .. .	82
Against .. .. .	48
Majority .. .. .	34

The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

A long discussion took place on the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, but, ultimately, the Report on the Bill was received, and the house adjourned about seven o'clock.



## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

A new writ was issued for the borough of Dartmouth, in the room of the late Mr. Somes.

**RAILWAYS.**—The Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, the North Union and Ribblesdale Navigation Branch Railway Bill, the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway (Gloucester Extension, Stoke Branch, and Midland Railways Junction) Bill, the Great North of England (Clarence and Hartlepool Junction) Railway Bill, and the Richmond (Surrey) Railway Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Small Debts Bill was read a first time.

**THE POST OFFICE.**—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on reading the order of the day for Committee of Supply, moved that returns No. 72 and 243, made by the General Post Office, be referred to a select committee, with a view of inquiring into the accuracy of those returns; also into the present mode of remunerating by fees and perquisites certain officers of the General Post Office.—Some discussion took place, but the motion was rejected on a division.

Mr. WYSE moved an address to her Majesty, praying for the establishment of a Museum of National Antiquities, in conjunction with a commission for the conservation of national monuments. This motion excited some discussion, but, eventually, it was negatived without a division.

The house then went into Committee of Supply (Ordnance Estimates). Several votes were agreed to, and the house proceeded to vote money for the Commissariat and miscellaneous estimates.

The house did not adjourn till a late hour.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—LORDS.

**NEW PEER.**—On Monday, the Right Hon. W. Nevill took the oaths and his seat as the Earl of Abergavenny, on the demise of his brother, the late earl.

**THE SMALL DEBTS BILL.**—This bill has passed through all its stages, the standing orders having been suspended.

**RAILWAY BILLS.**—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Lynn and Ely; Midland (Syston to Peterborough); Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth; Midland (Nottingham to Lincoln); Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings (Keymer branch); Ely and Huntingdon; Great Grimsby and Sheffield; the West London Railway the Cork and Brandon Railway; the Liverpool and Bury Railway; and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Bill.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

**RAILWAY BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.**—The following railway bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Dublin and Belfast Junction; the Ulster Extension; the Manchester South Junction and Altrincham; the Manchester, Bury, and Rossendale; the Cornwall; the Chester and Birkenhead; the Great Southern and Western (Ireland); the Lynn and Dereham; the Ashton and Staleybridge and Liverpool Junction (Guidebridge and Ardwick branches); the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton.

**NEW WRIT.**—A new writ has been moved for West Suffolk in the room of the late Colonel Rushbrooke.

**THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.**—Sir J. Graham has stated, in answer to a question, that he shall endeavour to press through Parliament this session so much of the bill respecting the law of settlement as related to the removal of paupers, but he found so much difference of opinion prevailing respecting the proposed law of settlement itself, that he should not press it during the present session.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**MORE FRAUDULENT BILL TRANSACTIONS.**—A case was commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, the Queen v. Gompertz and others, in the course of which more disclosures were made of the frauds practised by bill discounters. It was an indictment against Henry Gompertz, William Witham, and Robert Witham, for having conspired to defraud, under false pretences, George Pitt Rose, eldest son of Sir George H. Rose, Bart., and late a captain in the 9th Lancers, of bills or acceptances to the amount of about £17,000, for which the prosecutor was either now liable or had been. These transactions had taken place in consequence of Captain Rose's temporary inconvenience for the want of money, which led him imprudently into a snare by confessing his embarrassment to H. Gompertz, who, under the pretext of relieving him, had, with others mentioned in the indictment, obtained acceptances to a large amount from him in favour of H. Gompertz, for which he had received only £1500, or rather £1200, as £300 was swallowed up in expenses, charges, and discount, upon this part of the transaction. The indictment had originally comprised Charles Lewis; but, upon the intimation from Mr. Hobler, the attorney for the prosecution, that Lewis would serve the case as a witness, he was not proceeded against. The case lasted two days, and, in the progress of it, evidence was given of various deceptions practised under the pretence of raising money. It was proved that Gompertz had been confined in the Queen's Bench for debt. The entries in the books of that prison were these:—Henry Gompertz, a prisoner for debts amounting to £22,000, in 1839, liberated in 1840 by the Insolvent Act—again a prisoner in 1842 for £9010, liberated in 1843 by the operation of the Insolvent Act—again in 1843 a prisoner for £1700, liberated under the Insolvent Act on the 10th of February, 1845. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" as to Gompertz, "Not Guilty" as to W. Witham, and "Guilty" as to Robert Witham, recommending him however to mercy, on the grounds of his youth, and of the negligent conduct of his father in the business. Some discussion ensued as to the mode in which the verdict should be entered, and certain counts were selected by the counsel for the prosecution, and on them the verdict was in form returned.

**THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AND THE "SATIRIST."**—On Tuesday another indictment for libel was tried, the plaintiff being the Duke of Brunswick, against Mr. Gregory, late of the *Satirist*. The case was stated by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd. He described the libel as being one conceived in the deepest malignity, though couched in a variety of insinuations in notices to correspondents—fictitious ones, no doubt—in all of which some allusion was made to the Duke of Brunswick, as an alien, a sojourner here on sufferance, forced to fly from his country for his crimes—a discharged duke, a kicked-out prince—daring him to attack the libellous publisher, who threatened to crush him by the power he had to disclose some foul atrocious crime which should prove destructive to him, and winding all this up by attempts to insinuate that he had been the murderer of a poor woman, Eliza Grimwood, who was killed, by having her throat cut, in the Waterloo-road, in the month of May, 1838. The learned sergeant proceeded through a series of numbers of the *Satirist* published from January 1, 1843, up to the 8th of May following, showing how the whole tenor of these publications on the duke tended to fix upon him some disgraceful crime, which rendered him unfit for the hand of any honourable man's daughter, or being ruined in his own rank and family, attempting to connect him with the assassination of Eliza Grimwood.—Mr. Graefi put in the newspapers containing the libels.—Baron Audlan, the late attorney of the Duke of Brunswick, had read the passages referred to, and considered that they distinctly referred to his late Royal master.—Mr. Cockburn took some legal objections, and addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He contended that the articles did not justly bear the construction put upon them.—The jury, after a short charge from Lord Denman, turned round in the box, and found the defendant guilty upon all the counts in the indictment.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**EXTRAORDINARY DEATH BY SWALLOWING A FISH.**—A Coroner's inquest was held last week, at the small village of Pelt, in Sussex, on view of the body of George Mann, a fisherman aged thirty eight. It appeared from the evidence of Joseph Sumners, a fisherman of Hastings, that the deceased and himself and another fisherman, after drinking some ale, went to their boat to haul in their net, when deceased took up a small sole, which was alive, and said, "I will show you how to eat a sole." He put the fish into his mouth, but it slipped out again: he repeated the attempt, but failed: he put it again into his mouth, and said, "You little beggar, won't you go down!" The fish struggled, and got partly down his throat: deceased tried to pull it out, but failed. He opened his knife, and witness attempted to fin the fish by the tail, but could not succeed. Deceased desired witness to try some string. Witness got some, and whilst he was endeavouring to extract the fish, the deceased dropped his head, and shortly afterwards expired. A surgeon was called in, but deceased was dead before he arrived. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

**THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT THE SHOOTING-GALLERY, HOLBORN.**—Mr. Smith, the proprietor of the shooting-gallery in Holborn, expired a few days ago, from an abscess, caused by the wound in his back. It may be remembered he was shot last July by the Hon. Mr. Tucket, who was tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

**THE LATE MURDER OF MR. DELARUE.**—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to grant to Mr. William Watson, the person upon whose information Thomas Henry Hocker was apprehended for the murder of the late Mr. James Delarue, a sum of money, as prayed for in his memorial, although no reward was offered. This laudable act of their lordships will, it is to be hoped, on future occasions, operate as an inducement to persons to come forward boldly and fearlessly, and give information without waiting until a reward shall have been offered.

**AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH OF A GENTLEMAN.**—On Wednesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Red Cow, Dalston, on the body of Mr. Joseph Gray, aged sixty-six years. It appeared by the evidence that deceased was a gentleman of property residing at Hadleigh, in Suffolk. A few days since he arrived at his brother-in-law's, Mr. Tiffin, Dalston, to stay a short time with his sister.—On Monday evening, between nine and ten o'clock, deceased and Mrs. Tiffin were returning from their walk, when deceased suddenly staggered and fell forwards; a man named Oppenheim was opportunely passing at the moment, and caught him in his arms. He was conveyed home, and Mr. Hovel, a surgeon, was sent for, but before he could arrive he had expired. Mr. Hovel attributed death from its suddenness to disease of the heart. The verdict given was in accordance with the medical testimony.

## FINE ARTS.

## EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

This Exhibition will be opened next week. We have just received the following report of the award of premiums of £200 each:—

Subject of Cartoon.	Artist.
The Spirit of Religion	J. N. Paton, jun.
The Spirit of Religion	Edward Armitage.
An Allegory of Justice	John Tenniel.

Lansdowne	Richard Westmacott
Robert Peel	Richard Cook
Samuel Rogers	William Etty.

Next week, we shall illustrate this most interesting National Exhibition.

## EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS AT THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The Annual Exhibition of the works of old masters at the British Institution, is always one of the most interesting and best attended of the several exhibitions of the London season. Indeed, the Directors of the Institution may be said to cater with a great deal of taste for the critical appetites of their chief supporters. At the Royal Academy, you have a kind of Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall—all plenty and disorder: at the British Institution a well-regulated feast, all excellence and beauty. It would be unfair, however, to expect that the produce of one year and of one country should rival the accumulative excellence of several centuries, or even the second-rate works of art, of the great masters of our own school of painting:—

A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.

We must not expect great painters in profusion; but still we have a right to demand less glare and gewgaw in a modern exhibition, and that our so-called modern masters would work more frequently than we find them, with a view to hang in unison with the great masters of their calling.

The present exhibition contains 169 works of art, contributed by 66 noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies of rank, and one public body—the Royal Academy. The great master-piece of the exhibition is the *Aldo-brandini Raphael*, "The Virgin and Child with St. John," a small cabinet picture, and one of the very few genuine Raphaels in this country. It is all divine earnestness and beauty, and will well repay a lengthened gaze of high and honest admiration. Lady Garvagh is the fortunate possessor of this fine picture.

The Vandykes are five in number, and of very unequal merit. Lord Alford's picture of the "Archbishop of Trieste" is fairly worth the other four. The Archbishop's head and hands are incomparably fine. This is an early picture of Vandyke's. His latter style partakes of the vicious character of his latter life. The large picture of the "Cleveland Family," in the present Exhibition, by the same master, is altogether unworthy of Vandyke's well-merited reputation. Never were people seen more stiff and formal than they are represented in this picture. They are one and all evidently sitting for their portraits. Vandyke must have blushed when he asked for the money for this large picture. But perhaps Margaret Lemon was pressing, and the King's exchequer impoverished at the time. He could do better things, and may be allowed to sleep like Homer, and have his poor performances like other people. However, it appears to us that the "Head of Vandyke" in the present Exhibition, said to be by himself, was never even touched upon by Vandyke. It is a copy, and that is all. The picture belongs to Sir Robert Peel. It is the head-sized portrait, with the hand bending gracefully down.

We can do little more than enumerate some of the better-class pictures before us. Our columns are, unfortunately, too crowded for critical detail: it will, however, be sufficient to direct attention to the "better few," and to send our readers to the Institution to see and think for themselves. The Marquis of Westminster contributes two very fine Hobbins (the lover of art, confined to London, would do well to look attentively at these, as we are without a Hobbins in the National Gallery.) Mr. Morrison, M.P., a little Cuyt, all sunshine splendour—but true—so true—literally and poetically true. Mr. Holford, of the Regent's Park, a head, by Holbein, but query if by Holbein? The Duke of Wellington, a little Ostade, "Shuffle-Board Players," which Wilkie must have seen. Then there is an upright landscape, by Vanderneer, with wood and water—a very splendid something made out of nothing: but what cannot true genius accomplish. Swift would have written a clever book about a broomstick; and Cowper produced "The Task" from a piece of household furniture—the sofa.

The Sir Joshuas are fourteen in number, and of very various degrees of merit. Some are very fine—"Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick," a girl of five years old, especially so; "Infancy," a portrait of Master Hare, hardly inferior; "H.R.H. the Princess Sophia, with a Dog," by some thought superior to the two we have already mentioned; a head of Commodore Keppel, in the broad manly style of his early manner—full of thought, and finely painted; Miss Nelly O'Brien, in her bonnet and muff—full of delicacy and taste. The rest are poor—the figure of "Theory," perhaps, excepted. Her posture, however, is not very lady-like.

The South Room is almost wholly occupied with the works of the late Sir Augustus Callcott. Some of his best pictures are away, so that the present Exhibition hardly affords fair material for the stranger to estimate him by. Callcott has one great merit—if he fails to please, he never offends.

The admirers of Stothard will be glad to meet with a painting of "The Canterbury Pilgrimage." It is hardly equal to Schiavonetti's etching, but parts of it are very fine. The design is admirable—critics and common people alike commend it.

## THE THEATRES.

The two last weeks have been unusually bad with regard to the theatres, presenting an almost unprecedented array of empty benches—at least, in comparison with what the same performances have drawn at another time. This may be easily accounted for. Summer came upon us all at once; peas and strawberries jumped into general popularity in two days; and Wenham Lake ice rose in the market. People also began to prefer being out of doors to being boxed up in a theatre; we cannot find fault with them for so doing, for we longed to do so ourselves, and thought that they could not make too much of the fine weather now it had come at last. Then the different races took the "carriage company" out of town; M. Jullien lured others to the Surrey Zoological Gardens; M. Musard was equally seductive at Vauxhall; and the twenty thousand who crammed themselves into the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday, came back too late, too tired, and too *deshabellés*, to patronise either opera or drama. The ladies inclined to their coiffures, parquets, and open drawing-room windows; the gentlemen betook themselves to their clubs, and rushed into pale ale and sherry cobbles—for sherry cobbles have passed ballot and got to the clubs.

**DEBUT-LANE** announces the approaching close of its season on Thursday. Last Saturday there was a *relache*; the same on Tuesday; and also on Thursday. The bill has remained the same, or very nearly so, for some time. COVENT-GARDEN also asserts that its doors will finally close on the 15th of July. In the meantime we cordially recommend our readers, who admire a perfect "ensemble," to witness the performances of the Brussels Company. Since we last wrote, Auber's magnificent opera "La Muette de Portici" (Massanelli) has been added to the successful representations of this excellent troop, introducing a new singer, M. Albert, to our notice; and "La Part du Démon" has also been performed, which was dramatized at so many theatres here last season, as "The Little Devil," "Asmodeus," &c. &c. In the bill M. Hausens returns thanks for the kind reception his company has met with amongst us. We fear it has not been altogether a lucrative speculation; but, from the great merit of the *corps*, we are convinced that at another time, and under more favourable circumstances, he will have every reason to be content with a visit to London. The HAYMARKET goes on steadily and well with Jerrold's "Time Works Wonders," "The Old Soldier," and some pleasant farce; and M. Arnal has appeared at the St. JAMES'S, with the best pieces of his *repertoire*, ready to carry Mr. Mitchell through to a satisfactory wind up of the season. The SURREY closed on Tuesday. The inability of the management to get together a sufficiently good operatic company, according to custom, must have injured its summer prospects; and we suspect that it feels the influence of fine weather and the counter *attractions* of Vauxhall and Walworth more than any other house. But now to the novelties of the week.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The curtain of this theatre rose on Tuesday night before an eager audience; Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux" was to be performed, and the merits of two debuts of European fame were to be decided upon by a convocation of dilettanti notoriously the most fastidious in Europe. It was, therefore, an anxious moment for those behind as well as before the curtain. Doubts and uncertainties as to the excellence of the new *prima donna* were set at rest, as if by intuition, however, as Madame Rossi-Caccia appeared. The first glance sufficed to tell that it was no ordinary aspirant for applause, who came for the first time that night before the British public. Her very costume, of scrupulous historical exactitude, betokened artistic feeling of a high order; especially as it must have been no small sacrifice of *amour-propre* to substitute the reddish locks of Queen Elizabeth for the *prima donna's* own tawny hair. Hardly had Madame Rossi-Caccia begun

her recitative, than she confirmed this impression; she suddenly pitched upon a note, in so high a key, sustained it with so much sweetness, and terminated it by a *fiat* of such exceeding delicacy, that each spectator looked at his neighbour, and read there a confirmation of his own thoughts; then bursts of applause followed. The charming aria "L'amor suo mi fe beato" was then given by Rossi-Caccia with much tenderness and grace; we thought, however, we could discern, in a slight tremulousness, tones of an indication of that emotion at a first appearance which is not confined to inexperienced artists, doubtful of their reception alone, since the great Mrs. Siddons herself has declared that she never appeared on a stage for the first time in the year without a feeling of alarm that amounted to terror. Very soon, however, Madame Rossi-Caccia showed herself deservedly confident in her own powers. She displayed not only with energy, but with perfect *aplomb*, in her acting, whilst she surprised the audience in turn by her full and impassioned notes, and by the exquisite delicacy and softness with which she executed passages of marvellous difficulty. Madame Rossi-Caccia appears to us to possess all the materials for a queen of lyrical tragedy—dramatic power, volume of voice, perfect vocalization; but the character of Elizabeth is one that can only offer a partial view of her resources, and we should judge, by what we heard on Tuesday night, that this great *cantatrice* was equally fitted for parts demanding softness and tenderness of feeling.

We must no longer delay rendering our tribute to the new *baritone*, whose fame had already preceded him to this country with such flattering announcements. Although we fancied we could occasionally detect the lingering traces of indisposition in the higher notes of his voice, the *ensemble* was charming; his exquisite feeling for music, his admirable execution, most delightfully true *dilettante*, while his grace and dignity of action, his impassioned energy, combine to produce the highest dramatic effects. In the duet with Rosetti, and in that with Rossi-Caccia, which was encored, especially, these qualities appeared in the most prominent light; but we must reserve to ourselves the right of a definite judgment on these great artists. Many circumstances may combine on the first night of the performance to produce false impressions and to render criticism doubtful and dangerous. We can only, therefore, with safety, give a record of our impressions.

As to Moriani, warmed and stimulated by the presence of two new votaries for public favour, he excelled himself; his tones came forth with even greater sweetness and fullness than usual, especially in the effective duet with the Rossi-Caccia, in the first act, which was clamorously encored, and in his own charming aria. We hardly thought, however, that his conception of *Eseer's* character evinced his wonted dramatic excellence, or that he did justice to the proud and fiery favourite. We could not admire, either, his choice of costume, which contrasted strongly with that, peculiarly graceful and characteristic, worn by Barolliet. The part of *Sara* found an efficient interpreter in Mlle. Rosetti: the music was well suited to the display of her fine high notes; but we had still occasion to lament the absence of life and energy in her acting.

The opera itself, interpreted by such artists, and with all the *prestige* of novelty in the cast, universally produced, we believe, a more favourable impression than it had ever done before. It certainly possesses the stamp of the composer's genius, and not a few of his characteristic defects; and there is hardly a musical phrase from the beginning which might not be recognised, at first hearing, as emanating from his pen: many of them, also, might be traced in his other works; but the effect is, on the whole, pleasing. The plot is well worked out, and with as close an adherence to the romantic page of history, whence it is taken, as dramatic effects could permit.

This week, novelties have followed each other rapidly. Not the least attractive was the re-appearance of Taglioni, who is now bidding her adieu to the public. The Sylphide is a beautiful creature; and we hope, next week, to do her that justice which time and space will not now allow us to render.

## LYCEUM.

Mr. A. Wigan is well known to the frequenters of this house as a very intelligent actor, and one who is fast rising, in his profession, to public favour; and he has adapted some French pieces very cleverly. His pleasant "Model of a Wife," and "Watch and Ward," ran many nights; and now his last piece, "Luck's All," produced on Monday, promises to do the same. The plot, which displays all the intricate ingenuity of the French school, is somewhat difficult to describe. *Arthur de Sireac* (Mr. F. Vining), a young man of rank, but rather low in pocket, is compelled to part with all his servants, until he is only left with *Pierre Gobemouche* (Mr. Keeley), an utterly ignorant bumpkin. *Pierre*, however, by a most fortunate train of coincidences, contrives to get everything to rights for his master, and realises all his most sanguine expectations, without ever for an instant comprehending what he is doing, or how the events are brought about. Keeley's performance was most perfect, and kept the house in roars of laughter from beginning to end. His intense stupidity, and awe-struck wonder as everything comes right under his unconscious influence, were excellently portrayed; indeed, it is some time since we have seen him in a part in which he has appeared so completely at home. All the other characters were well played; and some spirited dialogue put into their mouths caused the piece to go off capital. The *divertissement* by the clever children has proved a hit. It was gratifying, after the theatrical depression to which we have alluded, to find the house on Tuesday evening, when we were present, crowded in every part, and all the private boxes occupied.

## ADELPHI.

The celebrated "Peg Woffington" made her first appearance on the London boards at Covent Garden on the 6th of November, 1740, in the "Recruiting Officer," in which she played *Sylvia*, being at that time twenty-two years old. She directly established herself as a favourite; and, a week afterwards, performed *Sir Harry Wildair* with such ease, elegance, and propriety of deportment, that she became quite the rage. She was, perhaps, the most beautiful woman that ever appeared on the stage; she had ever a train of admirers, and she possessed wit and vivacity, but never permitted her love of pleasure to occasion the least defect in her duty to the public as a performer; and she was famous for playing any part, however humble, that best suited the interest of her manager, although in possession of the first line of characters. Courtied and caressed by all ranks and degrees, she always remained the same gay, affable, obliging, good-tempered "Woffington" to every one around her. She was often on the stage when she ought to have been in bed from real illness; and she never refused playing for the lowest performer in the theatre, acting in twenty-four benefits out of twenty-six for her brother and sister artists.

To Miss Woolgar has been entrusted the somewhat arduous task of personating this remarkable woman, in a pleasant two-act comedy, produced here on Monday evening, called "Peg Woffington; or, The State Secret," from the pen of Mr. Bourcault.

We presume the plot to be entirely one of fiction, no memoirs of the time hinting at the anecdote upon which it is founded, which is this:—*Peg Woffington* is sent to Paris for the purpose of exerting her fascination over the Prime Minister, the *Marquis de Mousseux* (Mr. Selby), and persuading him to sign a treaty of commerce with England. She has three lovers—the Dutch Plenipotentiary at the English Court, *Baron Stuph* (Mr. Paul Bedford); the ballet-master at Drury-lane Theatre, *Jacob Merestick* (Mr. Wright); and a young man of fashion, who has nearly ruined himself for her, *George Turlington* (Mr. Hudson). The Dutchman has a mission, also, to Paris, to prevent the Minister from signing the treaty, and is persuading *Peg* to elope there with him, when *Turlington* finds out the plot, and carries the actress off, in the carriage of the Plenipotentiary, to Paris, followed by the others. So ends the first act. In the second, we find all the characters in the French capital; and *Turlington*, jealous of *Peg's* assignments with the Minister—who is, also, desperately in love with her—and, not knowing the cause, is distracted. *Peg's* influence, however, gets the treaty signed, and gives all the praise of the act to *George Turlington*, who thus rises high in favour with the English Ministry.

The piece was excellently played throughout; and we can give the highest praise to Miss Woolgar, for the care and intelligence with which she interpreted the character. We do not know what other actress on the stage could so well have realised the intentions of the author. Wright and Paul Bedford were also capital in their respective parts, and contributed greatly to the success of the piece, which was decided. It is constructed with much ingenuity, the situations following one another with rapidity; and the dialogue, always pleasant, rising occasionally to good point and repartee. The *mise en scene* is, also, of the same praiseworthy character which we have had so frequently occasion to notice in the productions of this house. The popularity which the piece is likely to attain, may cause some of our friends to refer to the theatrical annals of the time for a more intimate acquaintance with the heroine; they will find a number of interesting and curious anecdotes respecting her.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

Sir E. L. Bulwer's "Richelieu" has been produced here, with the same care and intelligence apparent in all the details, which characterise the plays brought forward under this meritorious management. With the aid of very excellent acting, attention to costume, and some clever scenery by Mr. Finlay, it promises to prove a most satisfactory production.

Brilliant as has been each *Evening Night* at her Majesty's Theatre, next Thursday will surpass them all. First, we shall have Grisi, Mario, Fornasari, and Lablache in "I Puritani." Rossi-Caccia, Rosetti, Moriani, and Barolliet in "Roberto Devereux." Lucile Grahn, Cerito, and Carlotta Grisi in various *Entertainments*, and, to crown all, La Taglioni herself in "La Sylphide." Of course the little Viennese will contribute their quota to the evening's amusements.

Mr. HENRY BERRY.—This gentleman has been making a very successful tour in the country. He was last at Shrewsbury, where he played *Othello* very effectively, and met with deserved support.

The strike of the journeymen carpenters of Paris excites great interest in that capital. It appears that the building operations are nearly all suspended, and that thousands of masons and other workmen are likely to be thrown out of employment by the refusal of the carpenters to go on with their work.

We learn from Avignon that Madame Lartet, the ardent, pearly-haired life in her last ascent. The balloon, after having gone up majestically, suddenly fell into the Rhone, near St. Benezet. But for a young man who jumped into the river, dressed as he was, and lent assistance, Madame Lartet would have lost her life. She was eventually brought safe to land.

Letters from Constantinople of the 4th inst. announce, that the old Emir Bechir had been banished to the interior of Asia Minor, in consequence of the discovery of a treasonable correspondence carried on between him and the Syrian malcontents.



# THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We resume our illustration of this very interesting Meeting, with a series of Engravings, by Mr. Landells, who visited Cambridge for the express purpose of sketching its more attractive scenes.

In our Journal of last week, we glanced at the proceedings of Thursday. At the Evening Meeting, at the Senate-House, the Dean of Ely having taken the chair, stated that this meeting of the Association had a distinctive character from all preceding, by its connexion with the Magnetic Conference, which would include scientific men from all parts of Europe, who had resolved to meet on this occasion, and compare and co-ordinate their observations on magnetic and meteorological phenomena. He named several of the eminent men who had come to take a part in the conference, and alluded feelingly to the absence of Gauss, the great patriarch of magnetic science; and concluded by observing that the duties of his office were now fulfilled, and he had only to resign the chair into the hands of his successor, Sir John Herschel. (Applause.) Sir John Herschel was his contemporary in the University, a claim to friendship inferior to none of those which were without the relations of kindred or domestic life: it was one of the foundations of the most lasting and sincere friendship. With Sir John Herschel it had been his fate to contend within the walls of that very building, and he did assure the Association that he felt as much pride in being second to him as he should have felt, under other circumstances, in having secured the victory. (Loud Applause.) It was in connexion with him and other distinguished contemporaries that he first formed his own scientific tastes, and had been induced to devote himself to the studies which constituted his life. It was owing to the example of Sir John Herschel, in connexion with that other distinguished member of this University, the late Professor Woodhouse, that there was introduced into the University of Cambridge a more complete knowledge of the methods of investigation, the introduction of which had produced a great and lasting change in the studies of the place. He was, indeed, the inheritor of an immortal name. (Loud cheers.) The labours and pursuits of a long life, devoted to the vindication of his illustrious name, would tend, he did trust, to transmit that name with still greater lustre to his descendants. (Continued cheers.) It was the boast of the illustrious family of the Cassinis that they were eminent in the pursuits of astronomy and science to the third and fourth generation. Need he say that it was the prayer of every member of the British Association that the still more illustrious name of Herschel would also be eminent in the annals of science to the third and fourth generation? (Cheers.)

Sir J. Herschel, who was suffering from a severe cold, on taking the chair, briefly adverted to the eulogy of the Dean of Ely, as characterised by the partiality of youthful friendship; and then, apologising for his defects of voice, read "The President's Address." In doing so, amongst the epochs of the philosophical history of Cambridge, he alluded to the formation and progress of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, which had published a great many volumes of valuable communications; the publication of the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*; and the establishment of the *Astronomical Observatory*, and the publication of its observations. It was here

SIR JOHN F. HERSCHEL, BART., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

the loss which meteorology had sustained in the death of the late Professor Daniell; to the progress of observation made by Lord Rosse's telescope, where his discoveries had confirmed his father's opinion, that all nebulae were double stars; to the philosophy of logic, agricultural chemistry, &c.; and the imperative necessity of an alteration in scientific nomenclature, to keep pace with the wider range which it had taken. Sir John concluded by observing, that every year gave fresh instances of the successful application of science to the ordinary occupations of life, which before had been subjected to empiricism. Agriculture was an instance of this, which had been much benefited by this spirit of scientific investigation. The principles on which the British Association had been founded had been well carried out so far; and the various reports it had given to the world of the respective branches of science from eminent men connected with each other; detailing not only what had been done, but adding new discoveries of their own, had done great good to the cause of truth, and had received the seal of public approbation. The publication of these reports had raised discussions, and brought about the interchange of mind between members far separated from each other, and formed germs of ideas and connecting links between the regions of thought which might otherwise be still disconnected. The President, in further pointing out the spirit by which the Association was actuated, stated that, since the last meeting, it had expended £11,767 in promoting scientific discovery. Most of those present were aware of the great amount of scientific activity which had been called into existence during that interval; and of the great assistance which it had received from the Government. True science, like true religion, embraced a wide, a boundless, and a beautiful field; and all those connected with the British Association, who worked in that field, proclaimed their delight in the investigation of the wonderful works of God. He concluded by saying that Science had still greater and nobler objects to attain, when the public mind was prepared to receive them, and to appreciate the purity of her views and the faithfulness of her disciples. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

The thanks of the Association to Sir John Herschel were then proposed by Mr. Everett, the American Minister, seconded by the Marquis of Northampton, and carried with loud applause; and after the transaction of some financial business, the meeting separated.

We annex a portrait of the distinguished President, from a painting by Pickersgill.

FRIDAY.

The first business of the Association was the meeting of "The Magnetic" Congress at the Hoop Hotel; but the result of their deliberations was not made known to the General Meeting of the Committee until Monday.

"THE MODEL ROOM," at the Perse Grammar School, was opened for the display of models and works of art. The most remarkable object in the room was a plaster cast from a model of modern Jerusalem and its environs, by the Rev. J. Blackburne, M.A., of St. John's College, of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, on a scale of 18 inches to a mile. This attracted a good deal of notice, and every facility was given for minute examination of the details by various lenses conveniently placed. There were also models of Darwell and Co.'s curious machine for beating and brushing carpets—of Sanderson's

blasting machine—and of the Temple church, London, as it would appear were the houses on the north-west corner removed.—(See the Engraving.)

Among the more popular communications were the following:—Dr. Buckland described the agency of land snails in forming holes and trackways in compact limestone. His attention had first been called to the subject by a discussion on the perforations 60 feet high at Tenby Castle, which were by some taken to be evidence of a raised beach, but which he considered as the workmanship of land-snails. He considered, that by means of the acid with which they were provided snails could make perforations into the most solid forms of limestone, but the perforations were unlike those made by any other animals, or those made by the salt of the sea and the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. These perforations were never found where the rain and frosts could operate, and always had the aperture downwards. From observations made at Richborough last year, he had concluded that these perforations were not made to a greater depth than an inch in 1,000 years.

Baron W. S. Waltershausen read a paper on a topographical and geological map of Mount Etna and the adjoining country from actual survey. The author, who has spent nine years residing on and studying the phenomena of the volcano, corroborated the theory, long since propounded by Baron Von Bogue, that there has been a progressive change in the position of its centre. Although there was only esteemed positive evidence of 250 eruptions, the researches of the author showed that there had been at least 750, as there were indications of as many distinct craters.

Sir R. Schomburgk read a paper on the Muridic or Ita palm of British Guiana, which provides the natives of a very large district with food, drink, and clothing, and sometimes grows to the height of 120 feet.

The first sitting of the sub section of Ethnology was held in Trinity College. Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, who was chosen president, took the chair, and the meeting-room was well attended.

Professor Latham read a paper on the Ethnography of America. This was an elaborate exposition of the various languages spoken by the American Indians, both North and South, although much remains to be done, as of several of the existing tribes no vocabularies are extant.

An interesting discussion ensued, in which the American Minister, the Bishop of Norwich, and several other members, took part.



MODEL-ROOM, PERSE SCHOOL.

Dr. King read a paper from Mr. J. Bonomi, on an apparatus for determining the stature of man. It called attention to the importance of ascertaining the breadth, with the arms extended, as well as the length, of man; and, in order to obtain this effectually, diagrams of a machine for the purpose were exhibited. The apparatus consists of two graduated scales, each fitted with a sliding scale—the one measuring the height of the body, and the other the space of the extended arms. In the structure of the human frame, it is so



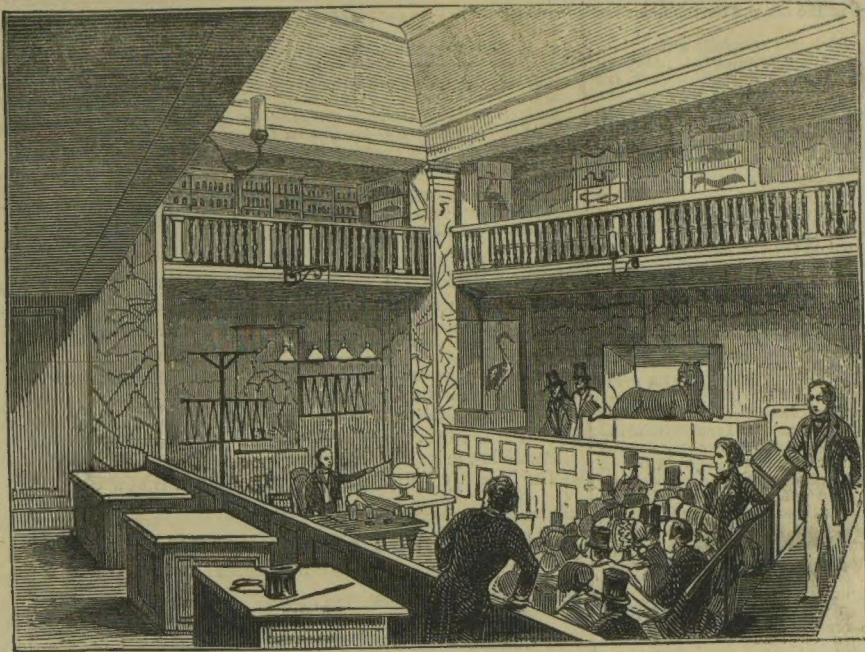
THE TOWN-HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

that the present Astronomer Royal laid the basis of the observations, which had been made at Greenwich, and formed a new era in astronomical science. He next proceeded, at considerable length, to refer to the progress of magnetic and meteorological observations throughout the world. The result had been the accumulation of an enormous mass of information, which had placed the science high, although time must be allowed for its discussion. This was the greatest and most prolonged system of observations which had ever been made, the manner in which it had been supported by the British and Russian Governments and the East India Company being most munificent; but its continuance must be settled before the present Meeting closed. For many years, we had had in this country a Government not attached to party, but ready to support science. It was not now necessary to seek for the aid of foreign talent; the mind of Britain was equal to any,—in mathematical analysis it could accomplish anything; and, when once the prize of public estimation was held out to view, nothing would be wanting. The establishment of observatories had always been connected with the civilization of nations; but, irrespective of magnetic co-operation, terrestrial physics should always be connected with astronomical investigation. The President, at considerable length, then adverted to



THE UNION ROOM, JESUS-LANE.





PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S HOUSE.—LECTURE ROOM.



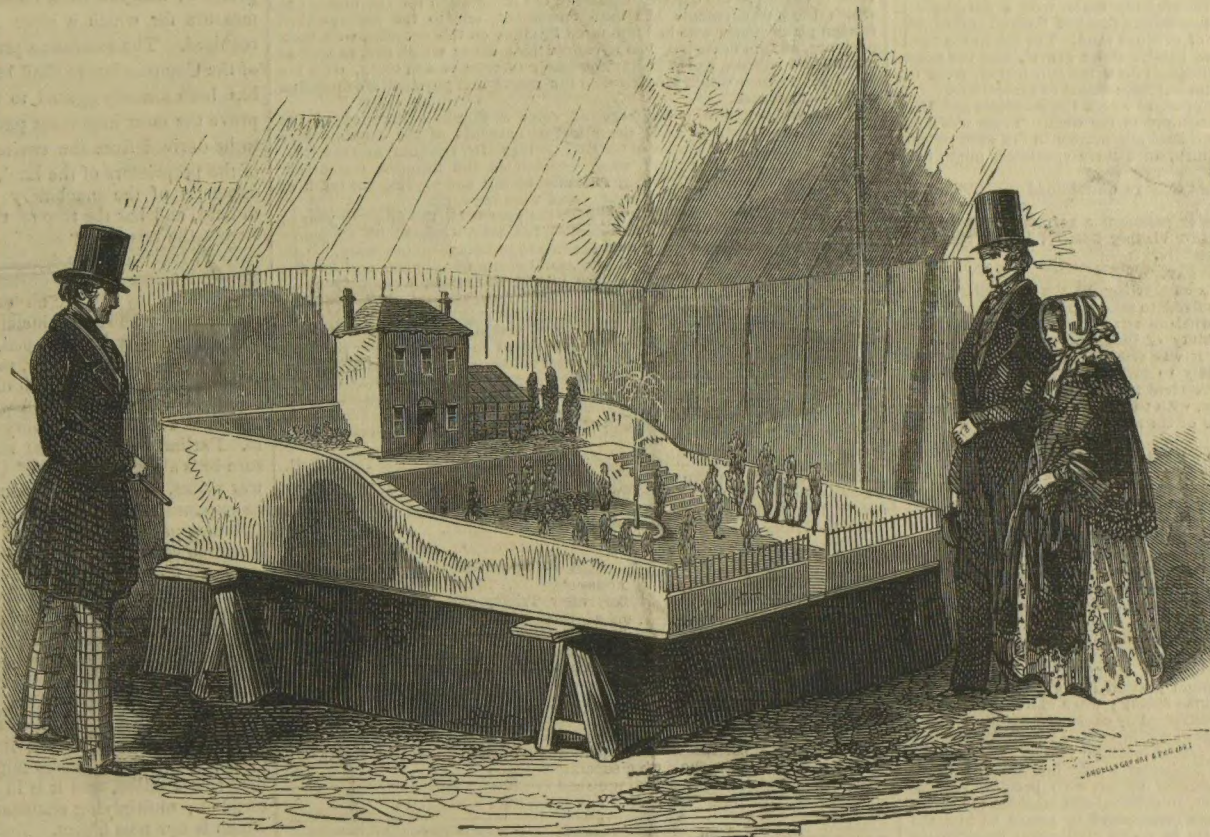
LECTURE ROOM, GREAT COURT, TRINITY COLLEGE.

contrived that the measure of the space, from the extremity of the fingers of one hand to that of those of the other, when the arms are extended horizontally, should be the same as the measure of the space from the top of the head to the sole of the foot. There are, however, exceptions, particularly in the effects of occupation and other circumstances; and the apparatus is intended to determine this, as well as to ascertain the differences that exist in various nations and classes of nations. The results to be obtained are not alone of a scientific, but of a practical nature, as its use in prisons and passport-offices will be the means of furnishing more accurate data of identification than by the existing methods are to be arrived at.

Mr. G. R. Porter read to the Statistical Section a paper on the progress and present state of Savings' Banks in the United Kingdom. The first savings' bank regularly organised was at Ruthwell, and before the Legislature interfered on the subject, there were 70 savings' banks in England, four in Wales, and four in Ireland. The deposits last year were:—England, 832,290 depositors, and the amount, £25,112,363; Wales, 18,690 depositors, and amount, £599,796; Ireland, 91,243 depositors, and amount, £2,749,017; and Scotland, 69,824 depositors, and amount, £10,431,183.

In the evening, the Astronomer Royal delivered a discourse on Terrestrial Magnetism, in the Senate-House, which was very well attended. It consisted chiefly of an elementary notice of the facts of the science, and a popular description of the efforts now making to obtain more information upon this obscure science.

The Horticultural Fête, represented in one of our Engravings, was given in the afternoon, in the private grounds of Downing College, the use of which was generously granted; and it went off in a manner the most gratifying to the gentlemen who have been at so much pains to get it up.



MODEL HOUSE AND GARDEN, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The day was most charming, and the scene, when the ground was crowded by a gay throng of ladies and gentlemen, was beautiful in the extreme. The exhibition of flowers and plants was in a series of tents, erected in different parts of the ground, and in general terms it may be characterised as the best thing of the kind we have had in Cambridge for some years. In the first marquee, on the left, on entering the ground, the most remarkable object was a collection of various flowers and plants, in three glass cases, formed by an improved electrotype process, whereby their form and growth are most curiously preserved. These copper flowers were sent to the exhibition by Captain Ibbetson, and they deservedly attracted the notice of every visitor. The collections of roses in this tent, sent by Professor Clarke, and Messrs. Widnall, Green, and Twichett, were admirable; and not less so were the noble baskets of cut flowers, especially those of Mr. E. Foster and the Messrs. Hudson. Mr. Widnall's collection of calceolaries, sent for exhibition only, was very much admired; and there was a good show of heart's ease, the first prize being awarded to Messrs. Chater, of Haverhill. The second tent contained a curious model of the Round Church, decorated with flowers, for which an extra prize of 30s. was awarded to Mr. Catling.

Proceeding a little further in the same direction, we arrived at a marquee appropriated to an ingenious and beautiful model of a country-house, with green-houses and gardens, for which we are indebted to the ingenuity and spirit of Mr. Widnall. It was a pretty affair, with its ornamental grounds, and fountain playing, and little gold fish sporting about therein. An extra prize of £3 was adjudged for it. We have engraved this interesting model.

SATURDAY.

One of the most important papers read to-day was that in the Mechanical



HORTICULTURAL FETE IN THE GROUNDS OF DOWNING COLLEGE.



Section, by Mr. Grant Fairbairn, on Railways, the object of which was to show the importance of economizing the first cost of railways, by introducing steep gradients in difficult districts of the country, whereby heavy expenses attendant on tunnels, viaducts, and lofty embankments, would be avoided; whilst the power of the locomotive engine. Originally, cylinders only of 10 inch diameter had been used, but, at the present time, the engines are furnished with cylinders of 14, 16, and 18 inches diameter. The maximum speed which had been originally calculated on was 10 miles per hour, whereas, at the present time, the ordinary speed on the Great Western Railway, with first class gradients, is 40 miles an hour. The paper was illustrated by many experiments which had recently been made with regard to gradients on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Mr. Whishaw confirmed these views by the results of practical experiments to the extent of nearly 4000 miles, on nearly all the lines of British railways. These he had brought to notice some few years ago in reference to the great importance of reducing the original cost of railways, and it was especially important at the present time, when the whole kingdom, from one extremity to the other, was about to be intersected by them. By adopting the plan of single lines with steep gradients when needed, aided by the electrical telegraph, it had been clearly shown that the first cost per mile might be reduced 50 per cent. A single line also worked on the reciprocating plan, and, protected by the electrical telegraph, he also contended was more safe than any double line without the latter, as a collision, by the former plan, would be physically impossible. Single lines for long distances were now being introduced, as for instance on the Northampton and Peterborough railroad recently opened. 2. Dr. Booth described a method of converting rectilinear into rotary motion, as applied to the working of the cranks of a steam engine. The advantages of this new construction were that a steam engine of given stroke might be comprised within the smallest possible space, without its efficiency being in the least impaired, whilst in direct action engines, when the space was too confined, the power of the engine was much diminished. Other advantages were that the friction on the sliding parts is insensible, that nearly all the parts of the engine have a rotary and not a reciprocating motion; that all the subsidiary parts of a low-pressure engine are worked by it with great simplicity; and that in this construction, above all others, the expansive principle may be most fully developed.

Dr. Ernest Diefenbach made, to the Section of Geology and Geography, a Communication on the Geology of the Island of New Zealand. A mountain chain of ancient stratified rocks runs through the island, with dikes of greenstone, anterior to the coal formation, whilst, at both sides of the chain, there are horizontal sedimentary strata, with fossil remains, showing them to belong to a very recent formation. There exist many older volcanic rocks, as basalts and porphyries, but the most interesting feature is a chain of modern volcanic phenomena, on the grandest scale, with a burning volcano in the centre, and hot springs, resembling those of Iceland and St. Michael's, depositing a great quantity of silicious sand. The interior is occupied by a great formation of barren pumice-stone gravel, and the coasts offer no extent of level land. Dr. Buckland drew the conclusion, from the nature of the rocks, that the island was but little suited to agriculture.

There was a *soirée* in the Senate-House, at which the members and their friends spoke over the scientific transactions of the week. There was a fair sprinkling of the gentler sex, whose brilliant appearance, in full evening costume, gave a gaiety to the scene, which, to a mere spectator, might have otherwise appeared dull and sombre.

At Trinity Lodge, the Master of that College entertained a distinguished party.

On Sunday, the Dean of Westminster preached a sermon at St. Mary's Church, for the benefit of the District Visiting Society, which was well attended by a large portion of the members.

MONDAY.

On Monday afternoon, at a numerous meeting, in the Council-room, at the Town Hall, the next meeting was fixed to take place in the first week in September, at Southampton, Mr. Murchison advocating it chiefly from its proximity to France, and the probability of the attendance of many of the philosophers of that country, whilst it was not unlikely that he could prevail upon the French Geological Society to visit the Association in a body. Mr. Murchison was then appointed President for the ensuing year.

The business at the various sections, with the exception of the Mechanical Section, was very full. Among those of the most popular interest were the following:—

Dr. R. G. Latham drew attention to the great increase of ergot on grains and grasses in this country, within the last few years, not only in its localities, but also in the number of species infected, which was now eighteen. It was very prevalent in many of the most fertile districts in the neighbourhood of London, and also very extensively in Windsor Park. This great increase was supposed to be owing to the effects of animal manure, and, as this is producing quite a revolution in modern farming, it is a very important matter to adopt some means by which it may be counteracted, as ergot produces the most distressing diseases upon man and animals.

Dr. Martin read a paper on the moral and intellectual character of the New Zealanders. Dr. Martin asks, "Shall we expect from the New Zealanders the full fruits of civilisation, or place them in that instinctive state where self-preservation is the only law of their life, or shall we fix their position in that stormy middle state where the indications of sense are not altogether corrected by reflection; when passion is somewhat tempered, but not controlled, by moral and religious feeling; when hatred is stronger than benevolence, and self-love is unrestrained by conscientiousness; when, in fact, the mere intellectual perception of self-interest is the chief regulator of the conduct?" The latter is the precise position in the great general scale of civilisation in which the New Zealander would find himself placed were his condition not so greatly affected by his own peculiar natural character. That character is, however, so different and superior to that of other semi-civilised people, that we are constrained to award to him the very highest place in that middle state in which civilisation would place him. With the exception of that delicate moral susceptibility which is peculiar to a high state of civilisation, the New Zealanders are at the present day little inferior to the bulk of our uneducated countrymen at home. In sound practical common sense, as indicated in the assertion and maintenance of their rights, they are far their superiors. The New Zealander of the present day is neither the savage nor the civilised man, but is in a transition state, whilst, if properly treated, his passage will be but a short one.

In the evening, Mr. Murchison delivered a discourse on the Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains. The chief novelty was the association of the mammoth with the auriferous deposits of that country. From an examination of the teeth by Professor Owen, it would appear that these gigantic animals were natives of that country; their form indicating that they could subsist on the fir, willow, and even mosses of the scanty herbage of that country. While the whole of Siberia was an early continent, the whole of the northern parts of Russia were submerged in water.

The Meeting was afterwards addressed in a very eloquent manner by the Dean of Westminster and Professor Sedgwick, and the Senate-House was even more fully attended than on the previous evenings.

TUESDAY.

In consequence of this being the last day for "Scientific Business," there was a large influx of papers at each of the Sections, the number read being 52.

Dr. Buckland made a communication to the Geological Section, on the Mechanical Action of Animals on Hard and Soft Substances during the Progress of Stratification, and on the Distinction between Cavities made by Rain-drops and Bubbles on Red Sandstone. He gave several instances in which stones had been perforated by small soft worms; but attributed it to be accidental, as well as the perforations by snails being the effects of the ejection of an acid. In referring to the formation of rain-drops and bubbles in strata, he pointed out a from a slab in which a shower was petrified, the direction of the wind at the time.—Mr. Lyell stated, that in the Bay of Fundy, by detaching the thin lamina of the dried deposit on the banks, it was very easy to recognise, not only the prints of the feet of a species of sandpiper, but the bubbles formed by the impression of their feet.

The threatened dissolution of the Medical Section, from the paucity of the communications brought before its notice the last few years, and which has been unanimously condemned by the members, brought to its rescue several papers of high professional as well as scientific interest. The attendance has also been very numerous, and the committee contains the names of thirty-nine of the most eminent professional men.

A paper was read to the Ethnological Sub-Section from Dr. Black, on certain traces of Roman Colonization in Lancashire. Mancunium, or Manchester, was garrisoned by a Roman auxiliary cohort of 760 Frisian soldiers, who, with their wives and families, resided in the country, remaining behind after the Roman power was extinct. Although they soon became identified with their Saxon successors, they still retained many of their own customs, with much of their peculiar dialect. Many of the inhabitants of this district, especially in the inland and rural parts, have long, and do to this day, show a distinctive variety of form, feature, and vernacular dialect, from those in the other parts of England; and the men of Heaton, and the Lancashire witches, both in the locality of the original settlement, still retain distinction—the one for the picturesque in manner and speech, and the other for their characteristic beauty.

Some Ethnological notes were read from General Miller, the most interesting of which related to Cannibalism, Human Warfare, and Infanticide. The former was too unhappily verified in the Feejee Islands, where its practice could not be extenuated on the plea of a necessity for sustenance. This was exemplified in the singularity of their warfare, for the wars of the Feejee Islanders do not bring out above 100 or 150 men at arms. When no more than four or five have fallen on a side, the combatants cease, and the captives are slaughtered and devoured by the victorious party.

Mr. Charlesworth described, to the Chemical Section, the secretion of flint in the pulp cavities of the teeth of a fossil reptile. This he considered as one of the most curious and valuable discoveries yet made known in the history of flint, because it proved to demonstration that the mineral matter must be formed its decomposition have been in a state of solution, or it could not have permeated the bony material of the jaw.

Professor Schoubein made a communication on the presence of ozone in the atmosphere. It is developed largely by atmospheric electricity, and he conceived that it was thus generated in such quantities as would endanger life, were it not removed as soon as it was formed by the agency of organic

matter. He attributed the phosphorescence of the sea and the luminousness of the glow-worm entirely to this agency.

There was a *soirée* at the Senate-House, which was very fully attended. The *soirée* in the Senate-House was very numerous attended. Amongst the distinguished persons present were the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Fitzwilliam, Sir David Brewster, Sir Charles Schomburgk, &c., &c. Professor Faraday, who had arrived the day before, explained towards the close of the evening, the principles of the electrifying machine; and much amusement was excited by the various groups of ladies and gentlemen who ventured to test its effects. Even on those who experienced the shock, it seemed to have very nearly the powers of the laughing gas also.

WEDNESDAY.

One of the best attended Sections to-day was the Ethnological, at which the celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, Mr. John Kemble, of Trinity; and the Rev. Rowland Williams, of King's, discoursed on the characteristics of the Celts and Saxons. The former was of opinion that the Saxons had settlements along the coast before the period generally ascribed by our history to the Saxon Invasion; and he pointed out circumstances which led him to believe that there were Teutons in Britain before the Roman Conquest. Mr. Williams, during the course of some ethnological remarks, entered into a most interesting disquisition upon the local and hereditary difference of complexion in Great Britain. His remarks concerning the colour of the hair, as a characteristic, were very interesting, and listened to with great attention. It used to be thought that the colour of the hair was of no more value than to point a compliment to beauty, or to afford a subject for the lover's sonnet. It helped now, in an investigating age, to form moral and physical deductions, connected with the human race. Speaking of the hair of the ancient Britons, he alluded to Caesar's description of its light colour, and glanced at passages in Martial and Ovid, in which the Roman ladies of a certain age were reminded of the fact of their borrowing the auburn locks of the Celts to repair the ravages of time. The rev. speaker then traced the migrations of the Celts on the Map of the World, commencing from the shores of the Caspian, east and west, through Europe and through India, to the borders of China, pointing out where they had advanced and succeeded, and where they had been defeated and driven back. There was this particular feature about their migrations, that they advanced in two bodies, at different periods of time; and these bodies were not—although not very dissimilar—similar, as the Persian and Mede, the Latin and the Greek, and the High and the Low German, were akin, yet different.

Sir Robert Schomburgk read an elaborate paper on the Indians of Guiana, some of whose superstitions were of an extraordinary character.

There was a meeting in the Senate House in the evening, Sir John Herschel in the chair, to close the session. The proceedings consisted of votes of thanks to the different officers of the Association for the manner in which the arrangements had been conducted, and to the distinguished foreign philosophers who had honoured England on this occasion with their presence, and, in doing so, had advanced that cause which she, as well as all civilized nations, had at heart—the cause of science and truth, with the progress of which would progress also the moral and physical amelioration of the human race.

Those gentlemen who had received votes of thanks acknowledged the compliment respectively; and the principal speeches of the evening were delivered by the Rev. Master of Christ's College (Dr. Graham) and the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, both of whom proclaimed the intimate connection between geology and religion, the former aiding and proving the truth of the doctrines of revelation, if further proof were required.

Thus ended the Scientific Congress for the year 1845, the fifteenth year of the Association's existence. This meeting has been declared on all hands to have been most successful; and the future prospects of the body, which has so much good in view for the general cause of science, and for the carrying out the spirit of the age, are looked upon most favourably by all those competent to form a judgment on the matter.

The Second Meeting of the General Committee took place in the afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of making arrangements for the place of meeting for the year 1846; the President in the chair. Invitations had been received from Southampton, Cheltenham, and Norwich; and, after some lively advocacy of the claims of the respective towns, it was decided that the next meeting should be held at Southampton, in September. M. Murchison was elected President, by acclamation; the Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers were appointed; after which the meeting broke up.

The illustrations, in addition to those already noticed, are the Town-Hall, Cambridge, wherein the General Committee met; the Union Room, in Jesus-lane, where the Section for Mathematical and Physical Science assembled; the Philosophical Society's House (Zoology and Botany); and the Lecture-Room, Great Court, Trinity College (Statistics).

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 29.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity—St. Peter martyred at Rome, A. D. 77.  
MONDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685—Great Fire at Woolwich Arsenal, 1805.  
TUESDAY, JULY 1.—Battles: The Boyne, 1690—The Nile, 1798—Admiral Duncan born, 1731.  
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Visitation B. V. M.—Hungerford Market opened 1833.  
THURSDAY, 3.—Jean Jacques Rousseau died, 1778—Dog days begin.  
FRIDAY, 4.—New Moon.  
SATURDAY, 5.—Sovereigns first issued as currency, 1817—President Jefferson died, 1828.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 5.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. 10.43 A. 11.15	M. 11.01 A. 11.31	M. 11.20 A. 11.50	M. 11.38 A. 12.08	M. 11.53 A. 12.23	M. 12.09 A. 12.39

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Scientificus," Bookvale.—Charcoal is prepared by the imperfect combustion of wood in a heap, almost covered with turf and sand; or the wood is put into iron cylinders, set in brickwork, which have only a very small opening to the external air; or the wood may be charred in brick kilns, with openings under regulation. Of woods, oak affords the largest proportion of charcoal.  
"F. H.," Manchester.—See the "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," 2nd edition.  
"A Subscriber."—We do not know the address of the landlord of Raggett's Hotel.  
"A. and B."—The Battle of Waterloo commenced about noon, and closed soon after sunset, June 18, 1815.  
"A Subscriber," Bristol.—The prices of the books in question are 9s. and 21s.  
"A Payer," Chelsea, is thanked.  
"A Subscriber," Donaghadee.—Our correspondent's letter has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Art-Union.  
"J. W. W.," York.—A bell given to the cathedral of Moscow, by the Empress Anne, weighed 432,000 lb., probably the largest bell in the known world.  
"G. C. B.," Savory's "Companion to the Medicine Chest."  
"C. L. S." should obtain the interest of some member of the Government, or M. P.  
"M. C.," Great Queen-street.—Declined.  
"W. C."—From April to July may be considered as the full tide of the London season.  
"E. R.," Huddersfield.—To the best of our recollection the colours are beautiful shades of brown; but our Correspondent should see the picture.  
"Vapid," Shrewsbury.—The accent of "Sybil" is on the first syllable.  
"A. B.," Birmingham.—The month's notice may be given on any day.  
"T. M.," Queen's County, Ireland.—Not at present.  
"T. B. W." is correct.  
"Harry," Boston, U.S., is thanked for his letter.  
"Armiger," shall be replied to next week.  
"R. R. G."—The illustration will appear in our next, if the promised details of the opening be forwarded in time.  
"J. M.," Send, Melksham.—We have not received the letter in question. The Great Telescope was described in No. 155 of our journal.  
"A Contributor" should endeavour to obtain the interest of a Governor of Christ's Hospital.  
"M. K. H.," Llandilo.—The deed of gift will be valid.  
"A Manchester Subscriber's" last plea would be a mere quibble; the success of the first plea depends on the strength of the doubt.  
"H. W. C.," Pembroke, should send his entire address, when the No. shall be duly forwarded.  
"G. W. B."—The length of the tunnel on the Gravesend and Rochester Railway is 2½ miles. See our No. 160.  
"T. G. H.," Knightsbridge, is thanked for his note.  
"A. B. C."—"Trachea" is pronounced "Trakea."  
"A Constant Subscriber," Brecon.—The demand cannot be legally made.  
"An English Church Reformer."—We have not yet received the pamphlet named in our last week's "Parisiana;" it may be had, by order, of a foreign bookseller in London.  
"An Admirer."—We cannot aid our Correspondent, unless the context be given.  
"Harleigh" can proceed by railway as far as Newcastle towards Edinburgh, leaving London by the Birmingham line.  
"A Montgomeryshire Farmer."—We are not in possession of the title of the work.  
"Sumenda est, &c.," Truro.—The supposed return of the comet of 1811 will be in the year 5194, according to Bessel.  
"Fidus Lector."—In the early part of the French Revolution the names of the months were changed: thus, April was called Floreal.  
"An Irish Constant Reader."—The furthingale was a large whalebone petticoat, and the sague a large loose gown, both worn in the last century.  
"A Subscriber," Liverpool.—See "Travels on the Western Coast of Africa."  
"W. C.," Sturminster Newton, is thanked for his well-intentioned "Thoughts."

"James."—We have not heard the poplar tree characterised as an emblem of time.  
"C. S. R."—The price of the works in question is about 5s. each.  
"An Aberdeenshire Subscriber."—A. S. is right.  
"Daphnis," Bromley, wishes to ascertain the name of the inventor of the musical snuff-box.  
"C. R. B. C." may ascertain the point he wishes to settle by addressing a note to the Secretary of the London University.  
"Exhibition."—Fifty pounds per annum would suffice.  
"S. H." Bath, is thanked for the fire-escapes, for which, however, we have not room.  
Ineligible.—"The Wish;" "The Railroad," by G. H.; "The Comet" and "Osborne;" "The Forester," by R. W.; "To Miss F.;" "Lines," from the son of an old subscriber, Leamington.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Next week we shall present our subscribers with a Supplement, Gratis, containing Index, Title-page, &c., to Volume VI.

All the numbers are reprinted, and our subscribers can make up their sets from No. I. to the present time.

Covers for binding Volumes I., II., III., IV., V., and VI., may be had at the Office, and of all agents, price 3s. each.

Portfolios, price 4s., for preserving the numbers for binding.  
The Monthly Part, XXXIII., price 2s. 6d., is now ready.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.

THE Commons' Inclosure Bill is progressing very auspiciously for its framers—very suspiciously for the community at large. It creeps from stage to stage at those hours at which discussion is impossible; and yet, from its length and intricacy, there never was a measure for which a close and searching discussion was more required. The resolution providing that the salaries and expenses of the Commissioners shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, has been already agreed to without a remark; to many this will prove the most important part of the measure. Now, as the profit to be derived from the enclosures will go wholly into the pockets of the proprietors of the land, the least they could do is to pay the expenses of the machinery which will enable them to lay field to field, and bar the step of the poor man from every inch of turf—except the reserved "four" or "ten acres," as the case may be—without making those applications to Parliament for private Acts, to which there are two objections—one, that they are costly; the other, that they involve an explanation of the details of each case, which might be rather inconvenient. Under the present bill, the abstraction may be "lumped," and the whole thing done in that quiet, unobtrusive manner, most favourable to such schemes. Thus the people will be deprived of their common rights, with the aggravation of being saddled with the cost of the process of expulsion. We can see no utility in the measure, and much to object to. Parliament has passed somewhere about five thousand enclosure bills already; many of them were passed during the reign of war prices, when corn, produced even at a high cost, would pay its expenses, and leave a profit besides.

When prices sank, much of this land, of which prices alone stimulated the cultivation, was abandoned, and it is now, in its neglected state, of less value than it was before it was reclaimed. It is useless to the owner, and the few advantages it gave the labourer are lost to him. There are many such tracts scattered over the face of England, and nothing presents a more melancholy appearance than these proofs of the uselessness of forcing cultivation upon soil unfit for it, or, as a modern poet has described it, driving the plough "where Martha fed her ewe, and God never intended that corn should be grown." Even of the good land of the country, which has been enclosed for ages, it cannot be said that the most is made of it; thousands of acres might be rendered more productive by better cultivation, and it is in this direction improvement should be effected; multiplying enclosures is not increasing productiveness, which is our true object. But the disposition to "usurp the land, and dispossess the swain," exists as strongly as ever; the extension of hedges and boundaries becomes a sort of passion, like that of the miser for heaping and hoarding the mere metal, without reflecting whether the greatest, or indeed any, use is made of the quantity already possessed.

THE success of the Smoke Prohibition Bill, which has gone through nearly its last stage in the House of Commons, is, we fear, one of the things rather to be hoped than expected. Much, however, will depend on the manner in which it is received by those whose establishments are marked out by the "tall chimneys" almost as conspicuous as steeples; that they can restrain these monsters from pouring out their thick and polluting clouds has been proved; nay, it is said it can be done with actual saving of cost in fuel, as well as increased health to the community; it may be asked, then, why was not the plan long since generally adopted? If the public and individuals can both be benefitted at no cost to either, it seems natural that steps should have been taken to effect the happy change; yet, still it remains to be effected. The best improvements are those made freely, and without Legislative interference, for, if there is a general desire to evade compliance with an Act of Parliament, that Act will certainly fall short of its intention. In the present case, however, we hope the best; a time may come when it will be possible to imagine a city atmosphere somewhat less murky than that which generally envelopes the Metropolis. But it is in the great manufacturing towns the change will be most perceptible.

It is singular that coal, one of the great elements of our national greatness, should at different times have given so much trouble to the Legislature. When it was coming into use, Parliament all but prohibited it by various acts, the dread of its smoke being intense, to a degree, indeed, that appears amusing to a generation compelled to breathe it so copiously as the present one. In after years coal and its vapour were both submitted to as unavoidable evils, and imparted to our large towns that gloomy and dingy colour, which makes the cleanness of the public buildings of the Continent so pleasing a contrast in the eyes of an Englishman to his own. Now it is found that smoke can be got rid of; that it is not imperative on us to breathe it, because we must deal largely in the combustion of what produces it. If the attempt succeeds, the bill will have to be much extended in its provisions to make the improvement perfect. At present it applies only to "stationary" steam-engines, and the furnaces of "works;" the millions of "domestic" chimneys, and all locomotive engines on land and water may puff away as before, unchecked.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal family, returned to Buckingham Palace from the Isle of Wight on Wednesday evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians landed at Woolwich on Thursday, and proceeded at once to Buckingham Palace, on a visit to her Majesty.

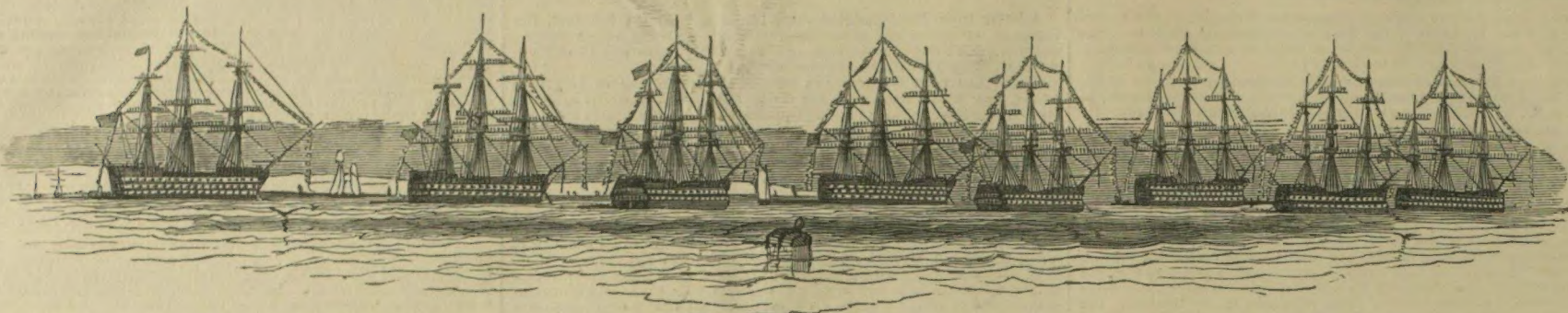
ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT IN GERMANY.—A letter from Bonn, on the Rhine, dated June 20, says:—"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite, accompanied by his Highness the Prince of Leiningen, arrived here to-day, and alighted at the Golden Star Hotel. Their Highnesses proceeded from thence to the Palace of Demorbach."







## GRAND INSPECTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON AT SPITHEAD, BY HER MAJESTY.



THE FLEET FROM THE MOTHERBANK.

There was a very splendid Naval Spectacle on Monday last, when her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the Experimental Squadron, at Spithead.

The *Victoria and Albert* Royal yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, weighed anchor in Cowes Roads at ten o'clock, and was in a few minutes off Osborne House, at Mead Hole, passing the *Fearless* steam vessel, Commander Sherringham, anchored off Norris Castle. There was scarcely a breath of wind at this time, and the heat of the brilliant sun was intense. A short time after the *Victoria and Albert* had anchored, the Royal barge was lowered, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.B., in full dress uniform, wearing the badge of his order, attended by Mr. Obbard, the senior mate of the Royal yacht, proceeded in the barge to Mead Hole.

The Royal party and suite, consisting of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Lady Portman, the Lady in Waiting, the Hon. G. E. Anson, Major-General Wemyss, Col. Bowles, and Colonel Grey, were on the beach exactly at eleven o'clock, when her Majesty, the Prince, Lady Portman, and Col. Grey went on board the Royal yacht in the barge, and Mr. Anson, Col. Bowles, and General Wemyss were rowed thither in one of the coast guard boats, four of which were keeping guard, and Lieut. Coppinger and a party of men were in attendance on the beach.

The Queen and his Royal Highness were received on board the yacht by the officers with the usual deference and respect; the Royal standard was shifted from the barge to the mainmast of the *Victoria and Albert*, and at half-past eleven the anchor was weighed, and she started at rapid speed towards the fleet, the appearance of which, from the Motherbank, was truly superb.—(See the Engraving.) The booming of the guns firing the Admiralty salute was previously heard at Cowes, and as

the yacht proceeded the smoke of the *Black Eagle* could be seen among the squadron, the yacht herself being observed among the mighty hulls and masts and rigging of the men of war. Prince Albert almost immediately proceeded to the paddle-box platform, which his Royal Highness himself had suggested for the yacht, and from which an uninterrupted view is afforded of the surrounding objects. The Prince was engaged in conversation with Lord Adolphus, and appeared to take much pleasure in the view which Spithead then presented. Her Majesty also ascended the platform soon after the Royal yacht got under way, and walked up and down. When abreast of Ryde, the Royal yacht hoisted, to receive the Lords of the Admiralty on board; their lordships having left the *Black Eagle*, then 200 yards distant, to pay their respects to the Queen. Their lordships, on boarding the Royal yacht on the port side, immediately proceeded to the paddle-box platform, from which place the Queen and the Prince had been watching the Admiralty barge. The Earl of Haddington, Sir William Gage, and Mr. Corry, dressed in their Admiralty uniforms, were in succession most graciously received by her Majesty and the Prince, and the Queen and his Royal Highness were afterwards seen in conversation with the Earl of Haddington.

The Royal yacht was then again in motion, and just at this time, when proceeding in a course which led between the two divisions of the men-of-war, and forming a centre line, the ship's bows pointing up to Cowes, a gun was fired from the *St. Vincent*; a moment, and another flash commenced a roar of British thunder up and down the two lines on each side. Amidst the smoke, which by the breeze from the S.E. was drifted from the port sides of the ships of the second division through the shrouds, curling round the masts, and enveloping the



THE "SUPERB," UNDER FULL SAIL.



THE FLEET GETTING UNDER WAY.



decks and lower rigging in its progress to the ships of the other division, the gay colours of the flags of all nations, with which the ships were dressed out on the firing of the first gun, were seen at admirable advantage, while the men in blue jackets and white trousers, ranging along the yards, tier above tier, dwindled in appearance from full human stature on the lower yards, to the merest specks on the symmetrical spars which crowned the slender masts, as, rising perpendicularly towards the heavens, they apparently pierced the clouds. Now flashed the guns, at one time succeeded by a report as if a whole broadside had been discharged; the ships firing a gun each simultaneously, then at irregular intervals, divisible only by seconds, one answered to the other with fierce and sudden retort; sharp and cracking were the sounds from one quarter, with lightning celerity; steady, regular, and booming, came the peals from another.—(See the Engraving.) It was supremely gallant and glorious, and the show gave no faint idea of stern reality, and induced the impression that still

"Britain's best bulwarks [are her wooden walls.]"

Everything combined to add lustre and greatness to this glorious scene—all that nature could effect in the bright sun, the fleecy clouds, the genial breeze, the blue waters "rippling, not roughening to a wave," the silvery bays

"Where commerce lifts the peaceful sail,

And where the war-barks rise," the resounding shores and pomp of groves, and all that affectionate loyalty and devotion could effect to do homage to our Island Queen and to gratify her illustrious consort. The broad expanse of the sea in the vicinity of the fleet was dotted with boats of all kinds. There was a barge from each ship with a distinguishing pennant in the bow, under the command of a lieutenant. These were employed as a guard to the Royal barge, to prevent the pleasure boats from inconveniencing her Majesty by coming too near. There were Royal yacht



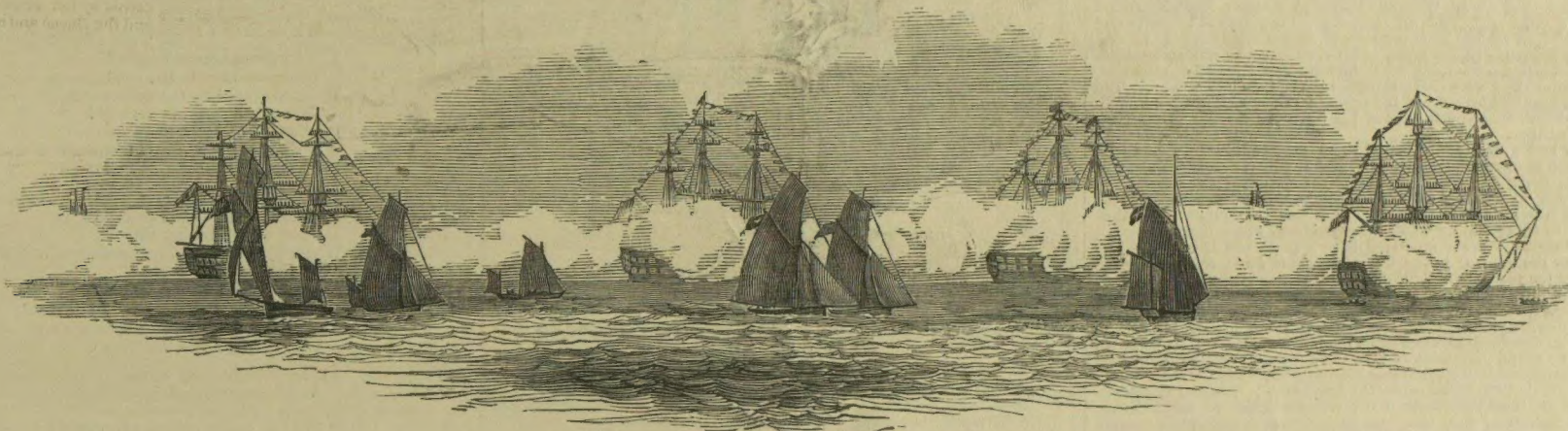
ADMIRAL PARKER GOING ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

squadron schooners and cutters sailing round and between the fleet. Steamers from Southampton and Portsmouth, filled with well dressed ladies and gentlemen, and squadrons of other boats of all sizes, some under sail and others being rowed.

The Royal yacht, under slow speed, stopped her engines when abreast of the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, the flag-ship of the commander-in-chief of the experimental squadron, Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B.; the Royal barge was lowered, and the Royal party descended into it. Lord Adolphus was steering, her Majesty was in the cross seat astern, Prince Albert on the right, then the Earl of Haddington and Mr. Corry; on the left were Lady Portman, Sir W. Gage, and Mr. Obbard (the senior mate of the Royal yacht), in attendance.

As her Majesty was leaving the yacht for the barge, the whole of the men-of-war's boats tossed up their oars, and repeated it on every occasion of her Majesty's entering or leaving the barge. The Queen first proceeded to the flag-ship, the *St. Vincent*, 120, the first ship of the starboard division. Her Majesty and the Prince, on entering the ship, were received at the top of the stairs by the gallant commander-in-chief of the squadron, Rear-Admiral Parker, C.B., and his flag-captain, Captain Rowley, who conducted the Royal party over the ship, the band playing "God Save the Queen," and the marines drawn up on the poop presenting arms. After visiting the Admiral's cabin, and walking the whole length of the ship, her Majesty and the Prince in the most condescending manner conversing in turn with the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Adolphus, Admiral Parker, and Captain Rowley, the Royal party descended into the barge, having been on board the *St. Vincent* seventeen minutes. On quitting this ship, the Admiral presented her Majesty with a plan of the fleet under his command lying at anchor at Spithead in the two divisions.

The Royal standard, on her Majesty entering the *St. Vincent*, was run up to the mainmast head, Admiral Parker's flag (blue) still flying at the mizen.—(See the Engraving.)



THE FLEET FIRING THE SALUTE.

The Royal barge then, attended by Rear-Admiral Parker in his barge and the squadron of men-of-war boats in procession, proceeded to the *Trafalgar*, 120, commanded by Captain Thomas Fanshawe Martin, master (the son of the gallant and distinguished Admiral Sir Byam Martin). Her Majesty was received on the platform at the head of the ladder by Captain Martin, and, accompanied by that gallant officer, the Queen and Prince Albert, the lady in waiting, and the lords and officers before enumerated, went over every part of this ship, admiring her much; and her Majesty repeatedly announcing her gratification at the splendid order and appearance which she presented. It will be recollected that her Majesty was present, five years since, at the launch of this noble vessel, and most condescendingly performed the ceremony of naming the ship. The Royal party was more than thirty minutes on board the *Trafalgar*; and, on leaving, again expressed her gratification at the visit, as the Queen had before done to Admiral Parker and Captain Rowley on quitting the *St. Vincent*; but her Majesty was specially pleased at the appearance of the *Trafalgar*, and was heard to eulogise the magnificent structure in the Royal barge. The *Trafalgar* hoisted the Royal standard at the main as the Queen entered, and the band played the national anthem.

The Royal barge now proceeded past the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir B. W. Walker, the third ship of the starboard division, and proceeded on to the *Albion*, 90, Captain N. Lockyer, C.B., which was the sternmost ship of that line, the boat squadron in procession as before, and the spectators on board the numerous craft, steamers, and sailing vessels, cheering most enthusiastically in the course. Her Majesty was received by Capt. N. Lockyer, C.B., and the officers of the *Albion*, on board that vessel, and immediately proceeded to the captain's cabin, and walked across the stern gallery on the outside. The appearance of the Queen was the signal for renewed cheers from the boats, to which impulse of loyalty, on this, as well as on the previous and following occasions, her Majesty repeatedly bowed. The Royal party remained on board the *Albion* twelve minutes, and her Majesty, on quitting the side, acknowledged her gratification at the splendid fittings of this ship.—(See the Engraving.)

The gallant captain of the *Albion*, with the freedom of a true British sailor, took delight in explaining everything to her Majesty, and frequently in drawing the Royal attention to particular objects. On visiting this ship the Queen took especial notice of the son of the Earl of Orkney, who, as one of the midshipmen who was on duty as a "side boy," her Majesty, in the most condescending manner,

inquired how long he had been in the service, and was informed about seventeen months. The side boys on board each ship were composed by midshipmen.

The Royal yacht, on her Majesty going on board the *St. Vincent*, proceeded down the line, and brought up at the *Albion's* stern, to which she was fastened by a hawser; and the Royal barge was again alongside the *Victoria and Albert*, from the *Albion*, at thirty minutes past one, nearly one hour and a half being occupied in visiting the three ships of the fleet which her Majesty honoured with her Royal presence. On leaving the *Albion*, the band again played "Rule Britannia," and the men on the yards gave three hearty cheers.

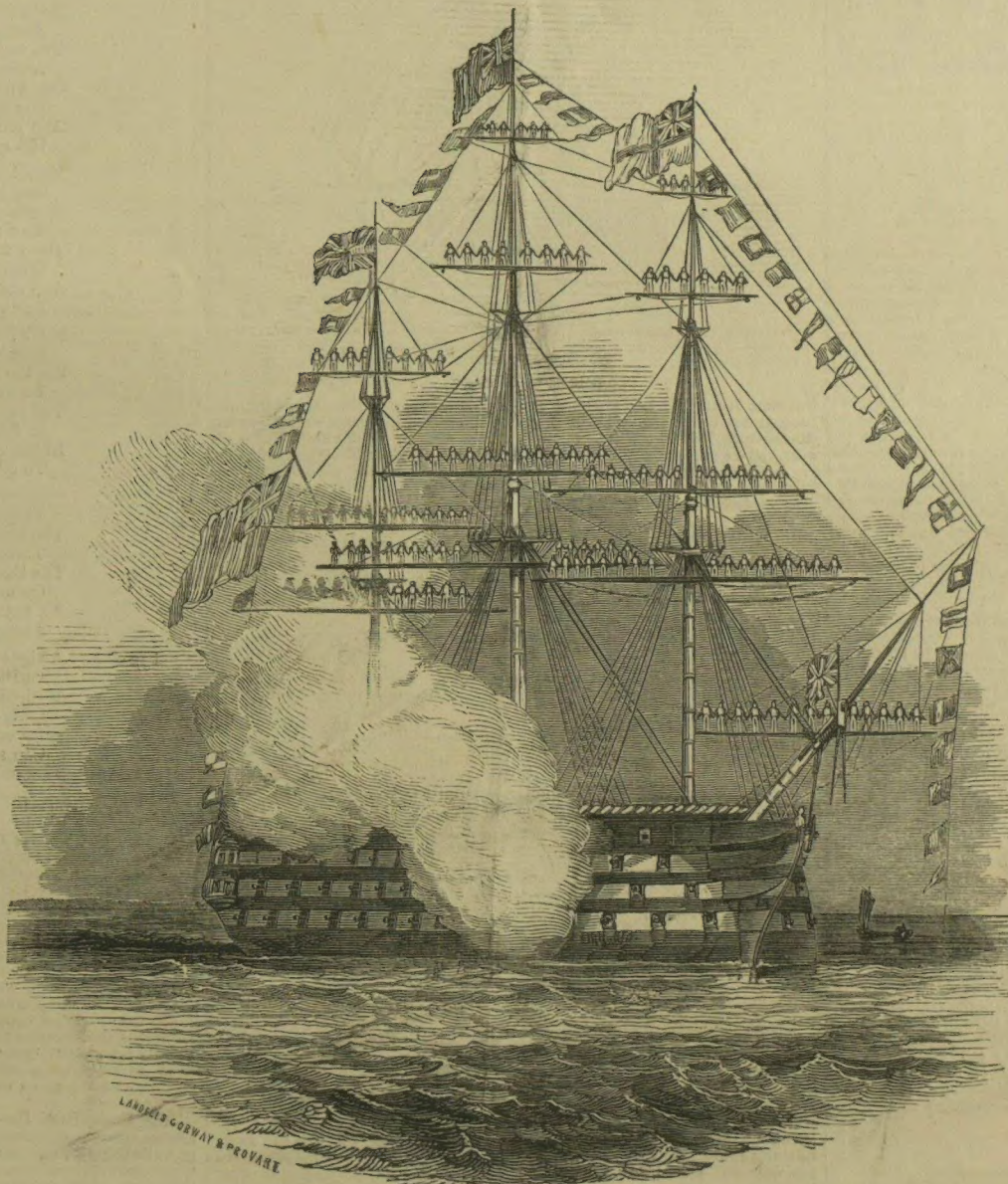
On the arrival of the Queen, on board the Royal yacht, accompanied by the Lords of the Admiralty and Rear-Admiral Parker, the Royal standard was again hoisted at the main, and the Admiralty flag at the fore, and a signal was made for all the captains of the fleet to repair on board. Her Majesty soon became surrounded by the gallant officers of the squadron. Each, on arrival, was presented by the Earl of Haddington to her Majesty in due form, and then to the Prince.

The Queen received her officers on the quarter-deck of the Royal yacht, on the port side, and, at the conclusion of the presentations, bowed to the whole, and retired to the cupola, attended by Lady Portman. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also took leave of the officers on the quarter-deck.

The deck of the yacht presented a very brilliant appearance while the presentations of the following officers were being made:—Captain Rowley, of the *St. Vincent*; Captain T. F. Martin, of the *Trafalgar*; Captain Sir B. Walker, of the *Queen*, wearing the ribbon of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; Captain N. Lockyer, of the *Albion*, 90, wearing the ribbon of Companion of the Bath; Captain Willes, of the *Vanguard*, 80, the senior officer, his ship being first of the second division; Captain Fairfax Moresby, of the *Canopus*, 84, of the second division, wearing the ribbon of Companion of the Bath; Captain Collier, of the *Rodney*, 92, of the second division, wearing the ribbon of the Order of C.B.; Captain Corry, of the *Superb*, 80, the sternmost ship of the second division.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore the ribbon of the Order of the Garter; the Earl of Haddington wore a decoration; and Sir William Gage had the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order.

These officers then left the Royal yacht; and Lord Haddington and the other Lords of the Admiralty, having taken leave of the Queen and the



THE FLAG-SHIP "ST. VINCENT" FIRING A SALUTE.



Prince, his lordship and Sir W. Gage proceeded on board the *Black Eagle* about 100 yards abreast, and, transferring the Admiralty flag to that vessel returned to the port. The Hon. Mr. Corry, with Captain Corry, in his gig went on board the *Superb*.

On board the ships her Majesty visited, the three Commanders were presented to the Queen, and will be promoted to the rank of post captains, W. F. Glanville (1840) of the *St. Vincent*; F. Martin, of the *Trafalgar*; and W. Wybly Chambers (1841) of the *Albion*; and it is expected that the mate of the Royal yacht, Mr. Obbard, who was in attendance in the Royal barge, will also be recommended to her Majesty's favour by Lord Haddington for promotion. The Royal yacht having proceeded to the eastward, as far as the *Vernon*, now passed down through the line, cheered in her progress by the thousands of persons afloat, and heartily so by a man of war-like Indian, the *Ellenborough*, outward bound, with a number of troops on board. The poop was crowded by ladies and gentlemen, and the crew, in white frocks and trousers, manned the whole side of the vessel. Her Majesty appeared highly pleased with their display of loyalty, and marked the Royal appreciation by bowing. The Royal yacht then left the *Vernon*, 50, on her left, swept round the *Superb*, belonging to the 2d division, and passed up outside of that line towards Cowes. The yards of all the ships remained manned, and the *Vernon*, *Superb*, *Rodney*, *Canopus*, and *Vanguard*, enthusiastically cheered as the Royal yacht crossed the bows of the *Superb*, and got abreast of each ship. Her Majesty and the Prince had a splendid view of the noble broadsides of these fine men-of-war as the Royal yacht passed up outside the lines. Just as the *Victoria* and *Albert* had passed abreast the *St. Vincent*, that ship led off a parting salute, and again the whole squadron became enveloped in smoke, forming the same magnificent spectacle as we have before feebly attempted to describe. The Royal yacht at full speed soon released herself of the troublesome proximity of one or two steamers (which had caused some little inconvenience to the Royal party when in the barge), and arrived off Osborne at twenty-five minutes past two. Her Majesty was landed by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence at Mead's Hole in the Royal barge. Carriages conveyed the Queen, Prince, and suite to Osborne; and on his lordship again reaching the yacht she proceeded to her moorings off Cowes.

Her Majesty and the Prince were much pleased with the inspection.

The Queen and his Royal Highness partook of sandwiches from the officers of the Royal yacht on the deck of the vessel.

The Duke of Marlborough's schooner yacht the *Wivern* accompanied the Royal yacht to Cowes.

#### GRAND NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

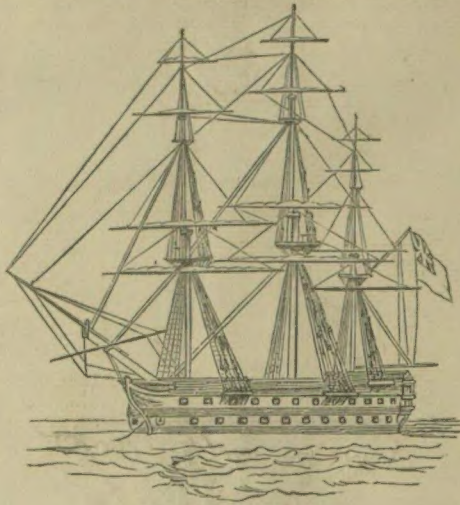
It may be remembered that such an exhibition as that of Monday was never witnessed since the visit of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, when 24 sail of the line, and half as many frigates, went through a series of naval evolutions in the presence of their Majesties and the Royal Family; but gigantic as was the scale upon which those evolutions were performed, it is said by naval officers that they would bear no sort of comparison with the beautiful manoeuvres of the experimental squadron, although the former occurred at the termination of a long war, in the course of which both officers and men had had abundant opportunities of perfecting themselves, under every possible circumstance, in their respective duties.

The wind, which blew fresh from the north on Sunday, was as fresh from the same quarter on Monday morning; but at the moment of her Majesty going afloat it had veered to north-west, and had somewhat fallen. At this time steamers, crowded on all parts with passengers, might be seen traversing the waters of the Solent. The *Monarch*, of Southampton, could not have had less than 700 aboard; the *Ruby* was equally full, and *Gem*, *Solent*, *Calpe*, and many others. The *Pacha*, Oriental Company's steamer, lingering round the fleet with a large party on board, and above 100 yachts of all sizes and rig, belonging to the various Royal squadrons, were sailing round. Among them were the *Wivern*, with her owner, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, on board; the *Anaconda*, schooner, Sir C. Ibbetson; the *Circassian*, schooner, Captain J. Lyons; the *Falcon*, Mr. Beardmore; the *Cumilla* schooner. The *Kestrel*, now a beautiful brigantine, the property of the Earl of Yarborough, was lying at anchor to the northward of the starboard division of the fleet, at the inner moorings.

At a quarter before twelve, the Royal yacht was about half a mile to the westward of the fleet, running down to it, with the Royal standard flying at the main. The *Black Eagle* was lying to for the Royal yacht.

The Royal yacht now neared the admiral's ship, and the men on board the squadron were seen in the tops. The life-lines had been rigged, and they were all ready to lay out on the yards. A signal was given from the yacht to salute; and the *St. Vincent* answered it by a peal; and the second gun was followed by the general salute from the whole fleet; the men immediately manned the yards, but none of the ships were dressed in colours, which was considered favourable to the idea of the squadron getting under way. The beautiful effect of the two divisions saluting again called forth the recollection of "glories old, and battles won on the great sea." The Royal yacht was now motionless on the water opposite to the *St. Vincent*, with the yachts, boats, and steamers crowding round her. Rear-Admiral Parker, in his barge, now left his flag-ship to proceed on board the Royal yacht to ascertain her Majesty's wishes.—(See the Engraving.) It was at first determined that all the fleet should get under way, form line of battle ahead, manoeuvre, and return to their moorings; but it was afterwards arranged that the fleet should make sail at anchor, and that one of the squadron should lift her anchors and proceed to sea. Admiral Parker, therefore, after remaining a few minutes on board the yacht, returned to the *St. Vincent*, and then proceeded down the line to the sternmost ship of the port or second division. He arrived with his flag officer, Lieut. Craycroft, on board the *Superb*, 50, at half past 12, when the blue ensign was struck on board the *St. Vincent* and hoisted on the mizen-mast of the *Superb*; the *Vanguard*, 80, Captain Willes, having a commodore's broad pendant flying as second in command. Her Majesty and the Prince were now on the port side of the paddle-box platform watching the three-deckers with much in-

12 35, to prepare for getting under way. The men were now seen making their way aloft, running with feline agility to their respective quarters. Another signal, at 12.40, and simultaneously the rigging of the whole fleet, except the *Superb*, was lumbered with canvass, the men on the yards having loosed the sails. Another signal from the Admiral, and the gallant fellows sheeted home, and up went top-sails, top-gallant-sails, and royals, the *Trafalgar*, to the admiration of every one, performing this evolution



PREPARING TO MAKE SAIL.

with a smartness not to be surpassed, and the others in a manner most creditable to them. The bands on board the steamers most encouragingly playing "Cheer Up, My Lads." At 12.46, the anchor supposed to be up, the signal from the Admiral was to make sail on the starboard tack; then



MAKING SAIL ON THE STARBOARD TACK.

the ships hoisted the jib and flying-jib, and set the spanker, and were braced up on that tack. At 12.55 the top-sails were lowered and ordered to be reefed, which was executed with astonishing celerity; and the *Superb* at



REEFING TOPSAIL.

this time had lifted her anchors, and was running out under jib and flying-jib. At 1.6 the royal and flying-jib were taken in, two reefs were taken in the top-sails, and the ships were immediately reduced to double-reefed top-sails, top-gallant-sails, and courses, jib, and spanker; the *Trafalgar* occupying only two minutes in the manoeuvre, and the other ships not much more. The Royal yacht was now again in motion, and was proceeding slowly outside the first division. At 44 minutes past one the signal from the Admiral



DOUBLE REEFED TOPSAILS, IN TOP-GALLANT SAILS.

was "in top-gallant sails," and the fluttering canvass was immediately secured. Then came the order to close reef top-sails and courses, and away flew the hands to their work. The ships then were reduced to close reefed top-sails and reefed courses and foretopmast stay-sail, the jib and spanker having been stowed, the three-deckers having their courses hauled up. In this manner the fleet was left by the *Superb* under snug sail on the starboard tack, giving their crews time for dinner.—(See the Engraving.) Meanwhile the Royal yacht and the mosquito fleet had followed the *Superb*, running before the wind under all sail to royals to the eastward

into the Channel. The *Black Eagle* steam yacht was also making way with her, and as she increased her distance, the scene expanded in beauty. Off St. Helena, looking up to Spithead, were the *Albion*, 90, Captain Lockyer, C.B.; the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir Balliwin Walker, K.C.B.; and the *Trafalgar*, 120, Captain T. F. Maston; under sail at their anchorage, their bows looking downward, the *St. Vincent*, 120, Captain Rowley, the other ship of the starboard division, appeared to be standing across, with her treble tier of ports broadly displayed; while the broadsides of the port division, the *Canopus*, 84, Captain F. Moresby, C.B.; the *Vanguard*, 89, Captain Willes; and the *Rodney*, 92, Captain Collier, C.B., frowningly loomed. At one moment the yachts were in line, six or seven deep; at another, following in each other's wake. The blue sky was chequered with white fleecy clouds, thickly clustered landward, whilst the horizon seaward was bounded by a thin mist, losing itself as it stretched upwards in the light blue sky. The sea was beautifully clear, green and glassy, and only variegated by the white foam which marked the track of the steamers, or curled amid the bows of the noble line-of-battle ship, as she

"Walked the waters as a thing of life."

Nobly she dashed on, even outstripping the steamers, but closely followed by two cutter yachts, one of which was the *Corvair*. At forty-five minutes past one the gallant ship set the fore-topmast and top-gallantmast starboard studding sails. The Royal yacht had got abreast the *Superb* at two o'clock, and as she ranged up on the weather beam about a cable's length, the gallant Admiral aboard the ship lowered the ensign, and again, as the Royal yacht hove to, she lowered her fore royal, and continued her course. At 3h. 30m. signal was made to the fleet at Spithead to furl sails, and in an instant it had diminished.

The *Victoria* and *Albert* had now reached the *Vernon*, when the crew of that ship manned the shrouds, and, clustering there, gave three hearty cheers; and her Majesty, evidently much pleased with the manner and position from which this expression of loyalty came, stood on the paddle-box platform, and bowed. The yachts lowered their colours, and as the Royal yacht passed again through the fleet, music and cheers resounded from the decks, 120 yards as they were again manned; and at 3h. 36m., at the signal from the Royal vessel, another general peal from the cannon gave the farewell salute, as, at full speed, the *Victoria* and *Albert* proceeded on to Mead's Hole, where her Majesty and the Prince and suite were landed, and conveyed to Osborne by the Royal carriages.

#### THE GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.

What stir is on the deep?

What glory by the coast?

Why have they gathered round our cliffs

Their ancient pride and boast?

Why rides Old England's might

At anchor on her sea?

Like some colossal bird of war

Plumed out for victory!

It's eye upon the sun!

It's wings upon the wave!

It's voice—a nation's freedom song—

The poems of the brave!

It's heart—the heart of oak—

It's joy—the cannon's roar—

It's mate—that people, million-voiced—

Whose cheers resound the shore!

The gorgeous banners spread

Their sun-hues to the eye!

The masts are like the palmy trees,

That climb towards the sky!

Each giant house of life

Is warm with Nature's breath,

Yet bears within its brawny womb

The Thunder and the Death!

That Splendid Fleet is throned

Upon the glistening sea,

While wreathing sunbeams weave, from Fire,

Its Crown of Majesty!

Soon silver sails shall spread

To kiss the Summer's smile,

And swell—as proud as England's soul

When Nelson won the Nile!

Yes!—with its lofty crest,

And banners broad unfurl'd,—

Is spread a larger Navy here

Than once awe-struck the world!

Knit with an iron frame

To bear our empire far,

And manned with just such daring hearts

As fought at Trafalgar!

Not now the voices of those wars

Arouse them as of old—

The world's wide Peace shines round the wave—

A gleaming flood of gold!

Oh, why does England marshal thus

Her strength upon the deep;

And stir Old Ocean's heart, and wake

His caverns from their sleep?

Hark! to the wild cheers volleying round,—

The Echo's utterance riven

By the quick rolling thunder, winged

To all the winds of Heaven!

The voices of the human joy

Blent with the loud salute!

And not one tongue without its shout!—

And not one cannon mute!

Mark! round the cliffs, and to the coast,

How thick the millions lie!

See the Fleet-crowd!—five thousand men

Between the deck and sky!

The proud land's glorious tars, equipped

In Sabbath-day attire,

Ringing loud answers through the ships

To all their loyal Fire!

"The Queen!"—that cry has orated

This heart-stir of the Brave!—

The Queen is with her marshall'd Fleet

Throned strong upon the wave!

The Star of England's Love shines forth

On every blessing crew,

As, there, her Navy of the world

Sweeps by in grand review!

A sight of Glory!—to impose

Our Lady of the Throne

With the fine awful thought that she

Calls such a fleet her own!

With one soft lisp of Beauty's voice

Can sway its life of power,

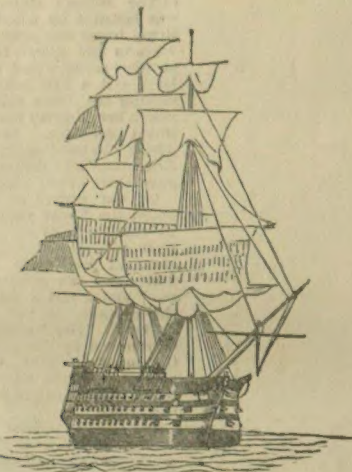
To gem the peace or crown the war

Of England's mightiest hour!

NAVAL PROMOTIONS CONSEQUENT ON HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE SQUADRON.—According to the regulations laid down by the Admiralty in 1843, the officers to be promoted on board the ships her Majesty visited at Spithead will not be the commanders, but three lieutenants. Their Lordships, taking into consideration that the Queen's known partiality for her gallant men-of-war might lead her Majesty to pay frequent visits to them, determined to recommend for promotion the officer actually on board at the time of such visit who in the rank in which he was then serving had been placed for the longest time. By this regulation Hector Touse (1824) of the *Albion*; John Cheene (1836) of the *St. Vincent*; and William Frederick Fead (1838) of the *Trafalgar*, are the parties on whom promotion falls.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN AT KINGSTOWN.—The Dublin papers announce the arrival of the *Great Britain* steamer, in Kingstown harbour, on Sunday last, about two o'clock. The vessel had been expected on the previous evening, but a delay had arisen in consequence of the guard of the air pump having given way, which rendered it necessary to stop the engines and lie to.

The *Buda-Pest Herald*, a Hungarian paper, states that the emigrants travelling through Pesth from the Upper Comitats, where famine prevails to a great extent, have there established a regular slave market. Girls (their own children!) are sold, at the age of from eight to nine, for five florins (8s. 6d.), and boys of the same age for ten to twenty kreutzers. A person offered three zwanziger for one boy, and while the parents were rejoicing at getting so good a price, the poor little fellow clasped his mother's knees, and implored her not to send him away, and saying he would not ask her for bread again, if she would only keep him.



LOOSED SAILS.

terest. There were on the main-yard of the *Trafalgar* 24 men, on the topsail-yard 16, on the top-gallant yard 8, and on the royal yard 6, stretching upward in pyramid like grandeur. The men were now ordered in from the yards of all the ships except the *Superb*, and a few minutes was devoted by the crowds on board the private steamers in cheering her Majesty and the Prince, which the Queen repeatedly acknowledged by waving her parasol, and the Prince by taking off his hat.

The yacht was now in the centre of the two lines of the fleet to witness the naval tactics, which now commenced by a signal from the Admiral at



TOP GALLANTS SAILS HOME.



COUNTRY NEWS.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SUFFOLK.—It is stated that Mr. Kerrison will be a candidate for the representation of West Suffolk, in the room of Colonel Rimbroke. Captain Bennet, of Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmund's, has also offered himself for this division of the county. Both are Conservatives.

ACCIDENT AT SEAHAM.—Lieut. Dangertield, of the Coast Guard at Seaham, went to bathe last week, and was unfortunately drowned.

THE LATE DUEL AT GOSPORT.—A letter has been published from Mrs. Hawkey, in which that lady gives another version of the circumstances connected with the duel in which Mr. Seton lost his life. Mrs. Hawkey states that the challenge emanated from Mr. Seton (and not from Mr. Hawkey), in consequence of the latter having, while the former was quitting the ball room on the Monday evening preceding, administered a kick (or something very like one) to him, for having told him (Mr. Hawkey) "That a light cavalry man could never give satisfaction or mix himself up with an infantry one;" or words to that effect. That the challenge was brought to Mr. Hawkey at half past eleven the following morning by Lieutenant Rowley, Royal Navy, who on the following evening addressed a letter on the subject to Lieut. Ward, Royal Marines. That on the ground Mr. Seton's antagonist received, but did not return that gentleman's first fire. Notwithstanding which, a second pistol was put into the hands of both principals, and discharged without any effort being made to arrest the affair. The effect of the second fire was the wound to Mr. Seton, which ended in death. Mrs. Hawkey, after stating this, says she leaves it to those gentlemen who are conversant in such affairs, to determine how far the second of Mr. Seton was, by the understood laws of duelling, justified in permitting his friend to deliver a second shot after his first shot had been received and not returned by his antagonist, who thereby received two shots but delivered only one. According to the opinions of many officers with whom she has conversed on the point, it seems certain that Mr. Seton's second, instead of allowing the second shot, ought to have immediately withdrawn his friend from the ground, and that by his failing to do so, he was guilty of a dereliction of his duty as a second, which has brought upon him the awful responsibility of having been himself, in truth, the cause of the fatal termination of the duel.

THE MURDER BY POISONING AT CARLISLE.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with this horrible case of double murder by poisoning has been brought to a close. The inquiry occupied the Coroner and jury several days, there being no fewer than nine adjournments, and the excitement that it has created throughout the whole northern part of England has been of a very intense character. The Coroner having, in a very lengthened manner, summed up the whole of the facts of this extremely mysterious tragedy, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Wilful murder against John Graham." The Coroner then made out his commitment for trial at the ensuing assizes, the superintendent of police being bound over to prosecute.

MR. BRITTON, F.S.A.—A Committee has been formed and a subscription commenced, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect to Mr. Britton, who has laboured unceasingly for the last fifty years (he is now in his 73rd year) in illustration of our national antiquities. Mr. Britton has declined receiving a piece of plate, or any pecuniary mark of approbation, from his friends: it is therefore in contemplation to offer a sum of money for the best Bibliographical Review of the Progress and Influence of that class of Literature illustrative of the Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. In the meantime, Mr. Britton has been invited to a public dinner at Richmond on the 7th July next. A large attendance is promised.

ADVERTISING.—The Times newspaper, and Double Supplement, Monday, June 23, 1845, contained the extraordinary number of 1,706 advertisements. "An umbrella, like charity, frequently covereth a multitude of sins,"—so says Rodwell, whose "Memoirs of an Umbrella" are to appear next week. The story, although essentially comic, possesses a very powerful interest. We hope the author may be as successful a novelist as he has already been a farce-writer, in his "Teddy the Tiler."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

This has been a stirring week with the amateurs of summer sports. To begin with the beginning—giving the metropolis the precedence—Cricket put forth its strength on Monday, at Lord's, in the case of the match between the Marylebone Club and Ground with Pilch, against the Northern Counties with A. Mynn, Esq. It was a brilliant, scientific display, the Northerners being the conquerors. On the same day one of the most popular of the provincial race meetings commenced—that of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which extends over four days. In future years it will begin on Tuesday, and continue for three days, which will be a great improvement. If Epsom and Ascot were reduced in a like manner they would be all the better for it. And, having named those places, it may be as well en passant to congratulate the friends of the turf on the recent investigations which have taken place into its position and details. We have ever, in these columns, spoken out as to the practice of permitting persons of bad manners and loose morals to stand on familiar footing with men of honour and substance, by reason of their forming a portion of a society known as "the Ring." "We apprehend the custom so dishonoured in the observance" must be on its last legs. The disclosures made in such morsels of the evidence in the Ratan, Running Rein, Melody colt, and other similar "affairs," as were permitted to ooze out, must deter all who hold character in account from intercourse in future with the community of Legs. For years they had been bringing racing into disrepute with those who felt well disposed towards it as a wholesome national pastime, but who could not conscientiously support an institution common to miscellaneous vagabonds of all sorts. They talk of more exposures but it is improbable those spoken of will come to anything. In their decision in the Melody colt case the members of the Jockey Club, before whom it took place, declared that the nature of the connexion between the person bringing the charge and the individual charged "was discreditable to all the parties concerned, but, considering the length of time that had elapsed since the transactions occurred, they thought it unnecessary to take any further steps with respect to them." Here, then, is a precedent established of a statute of limitations in courts of honour as well as of courts of law: this must have been a flattering unction to the souls of the "planters" of some Derbys and Legers not much out of the statute.

To return to our nautons, on Monday commenced Newcastle races, with all the appliances and means to boot peculiar to the days we live in. There were cheap trains put on from all the populous districts, whereby men might go through and back (upon the turnpike principle) for one payment. Great conveniences, moreover, were provided for the accommodation of the "Ring;" the Grand Stand, too, was vastly increased; and, in short, as the official authority declared, "the whole arrangements reflected great credit on the managers," whose exertions, aided by the liberality of the public, will, no doubt, cause the meeting to assume an important position in the provincial gatherings of the season. No doubt it was right well put on the scene, as the Frenchman says, and to deserve success is the best chance of ensuring it after all. Of the racing generally, the leading feature was the excellence of Mr. St. Paul's Mentor, that won both the Northern Derby and the Gateshead or Lottery Stakes in very racing-like form. The course for the latter is two miles—a true Leger trial—and the result is that they back him for the great Doncaster even at 8 to 1. This horse was disappointed in his race for the Derby at Epsom; and that issue must not be taken as any criterion of his quality. The event of the meeting, in particular, however, was, of course, the handicap, or, in other words, the Northumberland Plate. Since Ascot, this has been the only marketable commodity, and a good field of horses was backed for it. A good field came to the post; and, after a good race, it was won by Mr. Meiklam's Inheritor, who, no doubt, had a good entrance, being five years old with but 7st. 10lbs. to carry. Ninety-five were named for the plate, out of which thirty-three accepted. Elsewhere, the aquatics of the week will be found done justice to.

THE THAMES REGATTA.

The boat was one curved shell of hollow pearl Almost translucent— the prow and stern did curl Horned on high, like the young moon supine, When o'er dim twilight mountains, dark with pine, It floats upon the sunset's sea of beams, Whose golden waves in many a purple line Fade fast, 'till, borne on sunlight's ebbing streams Dilating, on earth's verge the sunken meteor gleams.—SHELLEY.

The noon of Tuesday was lovely, and by that hour the parties concerned began to show at the trying place. Later in the day it came on to rain pretty earnestly, but nobody seemed to care for it; they were moved by something more substantial than "shley influences." After considerable and anxious preparation, at three p.m. the first race commenced for the Apprentices' Race, for a coat and silver badge—best of heats. This was won by a youth of the name of Mackinney. Next followed the Tradesman's Plate for four-oared boats, which brought together the Lambeth Aquatic Club, the Richmond Conscience Club, and the Avon Club. The latter appeared in a very novel and elegant craft, brought up by the celebrated Claspers, who made a sensation last year in their new-fashioned boat. The Lambeth Club were the winners. The Amateur pair-oar race for two Silver Cups succeeded. This was a slashing contest in each of the heats, the conqueror being won by a boat's length only—by Messrs. Chapman and Walmesley. This was rowed down stream. A little fleet came out for the Watermen Scullers' Race, which, after some very fine displays of strength and science, was won by Pocock, with perfect ease, in the grand heat. The Committee boat, the Vauxhall state barge, and a whole squadron of pleasure galleys, were moored just above Putney Bridge, and gave a most festive air to the whole scene; all the way up to Chiswick Art, the river and its banks were one gorgeous gala.

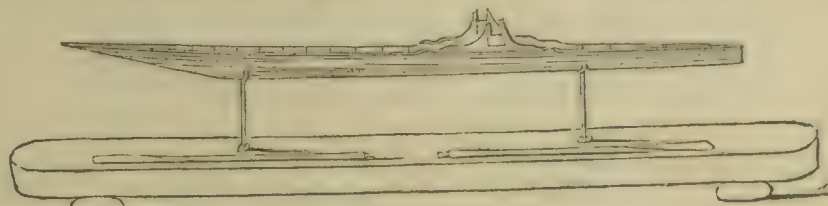
Wednesday was the grand day; and, despite a somewhat chilly afternoon, drew thousands upon thousands to the scene of action. The sport commenced at half-past three for the Silver Challenge Cup, the presentation of Mr. Lawton, together with a Silver Wherry, given by Messrs. Nickeson and Walford, for gentlemen scullers. Good men and true were in this essay, whereof the best heat was won by Mr. Chapman, the second by Mr. Bumpstead, the final heat standing over till the morrow. The Vauxhall Wherry, with £200 added by the Regatta Committee, for watermen's pair-oars, drew together all the professional talent of the river. It was a startling affair beyond all dispute. The first heat Phelps and Maynard won, in somewhat easy fashion; the

second Newell and Barrow carried off cleverly; and now came the tug of watermen. A good start got them off, when the lead was at once taken by Combes and Wilson, who held it to the end, and won a noble struggle by half a boat's length. This brought us to the great event, the Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats—gentlemen amateurs. The first boat in the first heat, and the first in the second to contend for the final heat. Course from Putney to Chiswick Art. The first heat brought the Cambridge University Subscription Rowers against the Neptune Club, the former having it in hand from the start,



TRADESMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP.—THAMES REGATTA.

and winning, though early in the heat it looked like a race. For the second heat the St. George's Club, a crack lot—very met the Oxford University Club, and a dashing set-to it was, the two crews crying out for the dear life, and sticking to them like the grim death. Just before making the Malt-house Tavern, Oxford fouled St. George, whose crew threw up their oars, appealed, and had the heat awarded them. Thus stood the question—and thus it stands still, as regards Cam and Isis; but the Grand Heat is to be rowed—and Cambridge and St. George for the rescue! At the signal off



SILVER WHERRY.—THAMES REGATTA.

they flew, like falcons down the wind—the Cantabs slightly the best. Anon, "St. George!" was the cry; and, as they bent to it, yard-arm and yard-arm, St. George, No. 2, fouled the stern of the Cambridge boat, and Cam was decided by the umpire, to be entitled to the victory. Very unsatisfactory was this to all interested; and when it does come again for arbitration, let us hope the best may win—and no mistake. This race was followed by a Landmen's Scurry, whose details may be spared. And thus Wednesday ended.

Thursday was the finest day of the three, and best in the quantity, though perhaps not the quality, of the company. The sport, spreading as it did over several races, centred, so far as the interest went, in two; the issue of the Amateur Scullers', grand heat for the Silver Challenge Cup, and the mighty contest against the world in oars, for the champion prize of £100. The former of these, Mr. Bumpstead won; the latter, the Claspers!! the immortal Newcastle crew, who now stand A 1 against universal rowing creation. The Scullers' Match, rowed from Putney to Hammersmith—nothing half so worthy of the Thames as is the peculiar stream whereon the fleetest boats float, and the best of "jolly young watermen" impel them, as this regatta has heretofore done it honour. May its shadow never be less.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—To enter minutely into the betting on the various events now in the market, would take more room than we can devote to such subjects. Passing, therefore, the Northumberland Plate—now a bygone—and the Goodwood Stakes, which must of necessity be revolutionised by the declaration of the acceptances, we may confine our notice to the St. Leger. Weatherbit, it will be seen, retains the premiership, but from the demonstrations made this afternoon in favour of Old England and Mentor, may, indeed, *must* give way, *malgré* the information volunteered by Messrs. Hargrave and Stebbings, that he is 21lb. better than Old England! The Merry Monarch was rather at a discount, nor were the Baron or Fantasia in much demand. The Connaught Ranger was backed freely at 20 to 1. Is he, like Foigh-a-Ballagh, after being drawn for the Derby, to "do the trick" for the St. Leger? He belongs to the same party, and is in the same stable! The Derby betting does not call for a remark.

THE FIELD AGST FIVE  
7 to 1 agst Pagan  
7 to 1 agst Dawson's lot  
7 to 1 agst Lightning  
11 to 2 agst Inheritor  
7 to 1 agst Cohesive (t)

THE FIELD AGST 23  
16 to 1 agst Pine Apple

7 to 1 agst Ironmaster

6 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)  
7 to 1 agst The Merry Monarch (t)

20 to 1 agst Sting  
23 to 1 agst Brocardo

15 to 1 agst Pine Apple  
17 to 1 agst Libel—20 to 1 taken freely

3 to 1 agst Foigh-a-Ballagh (t freely)

6 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t to £100)  
10 to 1 agst Mentor

THE ROYAL HARWICH YACHT CLUB Annual Regatta is fixed to come off in Harwich Harbour, on the 25th and 26th of July, being the days immediately following Ipswich races.

CRICKET.—The cricket match, Marylebone Club and ground, with Pilch, v. the Northern Counties, was finished on Tuesday at Lord's. Final score: Marylebone, first innings 41, second 99, total 140; Northern Counties, first innings 141. The Northern, therefore, won in one innings by one run.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

This meeting commenced on Monday. The weather was exceedingly favourable, and the influx of visitors from all parts was immense.

THE PRODUCE STAKES OF 50 SOVS EACH.  
The Northern Derby Stakes of 25 sovs each, h ft, with 100 added.  
Mr. St. Paul's Mentor .. .. . (Lye) 1  
Lord Eglinton's Vaudiville .. .. . 2

THE MAIDEN PLATE OF £50. Heats.  
Mr. H. Johnston's Mildred, 3 yrs .. .. . (Cartwright) 1  
Lord Eglinton's Bretwalda, 3 yrs .. .. . 2  
Mr. Hornsey's Sittenham, 3 yrs .. .. . 3

TUESDAY.  
The Tyro Stakes, of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 30 added.  
Mr. Ramsey's Malcolm, by the Doctor .. .. . (Lye) 1  
Lord Zetland's f by The Bard, out of Cohesive's dam .. .. . 2

THE NORTHERN OAKS STAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH.  
Mr. Salvin's Marian Ramsay .. .. . (Bumby) 1  
Sir C. Monck's f by Physician, out of Castaway .. .. . 2  
Mr. R. Kitching's Lucy .. .. . 3

THE HUNTER'S STAKES OF 10 SOVS EACH, h ft, with 20 added.  
Captain Boyd's Lara, aged .. .. . (Hon. S. Irskine) 1  
Mr. Clarke's Netherthorn Maid, 4 yrs .. .. . 2  
Mr. Robinson's The Wasp, 6 yrs .. .. . 3

HER MAJESTY PLATE OF 100 GUINEAS.  
Colonel Craddock's Jinglepot, 3 yrs .. .. . (A. M. Strong) 1  
Mr. Mangie's Comical Boy, 3 yrs .. .. . 2  
Mr. Meiklam's Trueboy, 5 yrs .. .. . 3

WEDNESDAY.  
The Gateshead, or Lottery Stakes, of 10 sovs each, p p, with 50 added.  
Mr. St. Paul's Mentor .. .. . (Lye) 1  
Mr. Wormald's Sister to Pedometer .. .. . (Bumby) 2  
Mr. Robinson's Nanny Banks .. .. . (Joy) 3

THE NORTHERNBERLAND PLATE OF 200 SOVS.  
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritor, 5 yrs, 7st 10lb .. .. . (Lye) 1  
Mr. Dawson's Merry Andrew, 5 yrs, 6st 13lb .. .. . (Francis) 2  
Mr. Meiklam's Lightning, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. . (Cartwright) 3

THE CORPORATION PLATE OF 60 GUINEAS.  
Captain Boyd's Lara, aged, 8st 7lb .. .. . (Noble) 1  
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's Mildew, 3 yrs, 7st .. .. . 2

THURSDAY.  
The Tyne Stakes of 10 sovs each. .. .. . (Francis) 1  
Mr. Cookson's Fair Star .. .. . 2  
Mr. Brown's Sheraton .. .. . 3

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES OF 15 SOVS EACH.  
Mr. Meiklam's Poussin, 5 yrs, 11 st 4lb .. .. . (Mr. M'Donagh) 1  
Mr. Clarke's Netherthorn Maid, 4 yrs, 10st .. .. . 2

THE GOLD CUP OF 150 SOVS. Two miles.  
Mr. Bell's Winesour, 5 yrs .. .. . (Bumby) 1  
Mr. Ramsay's Midlothian, 3 yrs .. .. . 2

THE MEMBERS' PLATE OF 50 SOVS, &c.  
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritor, 5 yrs .. .. . (Templeman) 1  
Sir C. Monck's Glossy, 5 yrs .. .. . 2

The Royal Victoria Whip Stakes were won, in three heats, by Mr. Hesselstine's The Bashaw beating seven others.

THE RACE CUP.

Of which we annex an Engraving, has been manufactured by Messrs. Reid and Sons, goldsmiths and jewellers to her Majesty, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, from a design by Mr. B. Green, architect, Newcastle. The subject, from Lord Byron's "Mazeppa," has been often and well treated before, but not in this way. Byron has added to the interest of his beautiful poem by leaving portions to be filled up by the imagination. After describing the fall of the courser and his thong-bound rider, with the wild horses plunging, foaming, and starting round them, he speaks of Mazeppa's being "released from adding to the vultures' feast," and of his finding himself attended by "a slender girl." She had discovered him in his pitiable condition, and unbound and relieved him, searing away at the same time the wild horses and birds of prey; and this is the moment, undescribed, but imagined and seized by the artist for the group. In the centre is the Female on her knees, in an animated attitude, lifting one arm of Mazeppa, and frightening off the horses, &c., with a kerchief waving; and her right hand extended. Mazeppa and the horse to which he was bound lie stretched on the ground, and two spirited Wild Horses, "with flowing tail and flying mane," are plunging and rearing around the middle group; while the Vulture, having a lot so near that he "could have smote but lacked the strength," is just leaving his perch to soar.

The Plate, with pedestal, stands about 24 inches high. The figures are of large size, and all of silver. The grounding is bronze work; and it is continued down the edges of a shaped-out octagonal pedestal in ornamental scroll work. On this pedestal is a medallion for the names of the Stewards, &c., and of the Meeting.

A good deal has been told with few figures; and the imaginary incident has been well embodied and successfully related by the artist, while the modelling and execution of the whole thing is highly creditable to the manufacturers.

DREADFUL FIRE AT QUEBEC.

By the Cambridge packet, we have papers from New York, to the 3rd of June. They contain an account of a devastating fire at Quebec, where, it seems, two thousand houses have been destroyed. The fire commenced shortly before mid-day, on the 28th May, in a tannery in St. Valliere street.

The day was remarkably warm, and the heat and dryness of the few days previous had rendered the roofs of the building in the neighbourhood, and those more remote, highly susceptible of ignition. The adjoining and opposite dwellings were soon involved, and in an inconceivably short space of time the burning flakes, carried afar by the then rising wind, had ignited some buildings in the neighbourhood of the St. Roch's Church—a considerable distance from the outbreak of the fire.

The wind gradually freshened from the west, with a coming storm, and it was soon evident that all human endeavours to arrest the progress of the fire in a locale studded, for the most part, with wooden buildings, alone, would be useless—an impression but too fatally verified. Onward swept the flames—street after street fell before them. A species of whirlwind seemed to aid its fatal advances—for, in advance, in the rear, on every side, the raging element developed itself with momentarily increasing fury. Spots, that to the shrieking and affrighted refugee were now apparently safe, in a few minutes subsequent were wrapped in a vast sheet of flame.

From eleven in the morning until midnight did this dread fire hold uninterrupted sway, until its career was arrested in St. Charles-street—nearly one mile from the place of its outbreak!—at the broadest point the breadth of the burnt district is about one-third of a mile.

Between 1500 and 2000 houses are supposed to have been consumed, and it is calculated that 12,000 persons (one-third of the population) are homeless. Most of these people have lost their all, the rapid advance, and sudden capricious directions taken by the flame, not only rendering it impossible to save any portion of the property in the dwellings, but in a vast number of instances barely allowing the inmates a sufficient time to escape living. The church in St. Roch's is in ashes. The convent is saved. St. Peter's Chapel is also burnt. The large brewing establishments of Messrs. Lloyd and Lepper, and M'Cullum, are consumed, and the line of wharfs from Munn's to the one at the foot of the Hope-hill. On these were an immense quantity of deals, which were all consumed.

At this point the fire was arrested by throwing down the piles of deals, and on the town side, by blowing up two houses. The operation was conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Warde, of the Royal Engineers, and some of the officers and men under his command.

Two Methodist Churches were also burnt. The Artillery Barrack was three times in danger. A general meeting had been called, attended by 3000 persons, at which between £3000 and £4000 were collected on behalf of the sufferers. At Montreal steps were being taken to aid the unfortunate persons who have lost their all by the calamity.

The most painful event was the destruction of the hospital, to which, as being considered entirely out of the reach of the conflagration, numbers of sick persons of all classes were carried; the building became ignited by the flakes of fire carried from the distance by the wind; the unfortunate inmates, unable to help themselves perished miserably.

The losses by the mercantile lower town people will be heavy. Almost all the bakers are burned out—M'Conkey, Clarihue, Tourangeau, &c., and nothing saved. What renders matters more disastrous is, not one house in ten in St. Roch's was insured, and those insured are principally at the Mutual Insurance Company, which being composed of persons residents of St. Roch's, the Company is defunct; for if one man owes his neighbour 10s, and his neighbour owes him 10s, and neither have wherewith to pay, both are ruined.

Every exertion was made to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. Lord Metcalfe forwarded £2,000 for their relief; the Catholic Bishop sent £500, and the Hotel Dieu £500. The good Bishop had addressed a circular letter to his clergy, imploring subscriptions for the poor families thus deprived of a home and an asylum, and suggesting the calling of public meetings in every parish for that purpose, together with contributions of clothing, money, and provisions.

The loss of life, according to one of the accounts, exceeds one hundred persons, and the loss of property is said to be above £750,000. Eighteen schooners were burnt at the Palais. "Nothing left," says one of the letters from the scene of the conflagration, "from where you begin to descend Cote les Braz at Tourangeau's, running down the large street toward the Marine Hospital; everything on the right until you reach the water, thence to the two distilleries, M'Cullum's and Lloyd's, these included, is destroyed; the fire ending, or rather being arrested, at the point where the roads St. Paul-street and Hope-hill diverge. The loss in round numbers cannot be easily ascertained, but half a million will not cover the losses; nor perhaps £750,000."

The following letter from Quebec, dated May 29, gives some additional details of interest:—

"Various rumours are afloat as to the number of lives lost. We have seen seven crisped and mutilated remains. Of these two were mothers with their infants clasped to their bosoms. It is feared that many victims as yet unknown will be soon discovered.

"In the Upper Town several houses were on fire. The artillery barrack was three times in danger, as also several private dwellings.

"A meeting was convened yesterday evening, and the bakers ordered to





THE NEWCASTLE RACE PLATE (MAZEPPA).—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

commence the supply necessary or the relief of those distressed. This day relief was extended to about 3000 persons.

"At an adjourned meeting of that of last night we are informed that the extremely handsome sum of upwards of 28,000 dollars was subscribed; the list being still open. We also learn that the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese has issued circulars to his clergy, directing them to collect donations of every description in aid of the sufferers.

"Among the public buildings destroyed are two Methodist Churches.

"Many persons have been severely burned—among them the editor of the *Canadian*, who has lost every thing he possessed.

"Mr. J. B. Bigonette, a magistrate, is injured, it is feared, mortally.

"We learn, from an extra of the *Herald*, that its correspondent in Quebec

has lost his daughter, a young lady of twelve years of age, 'who, being sick was carried to the Palace (the residence of the former intendants), to which it was hoped at the time the fire would not extend; but which was entirely consumed, there being, at the time, many sick persons in it, taken there for safety, whom it was found impossible to save.'

"The *Canadian* of Thursday, notwithstanding the sufferings of its editor, contains full details of the catastrophe, but they add little to what we have above communicated. It estimates the insurance at £25,000 to £30,000 in the Quebec, £20,000 to £30,000 in the Canada, and £2500 in the London Phoenix. We have heard of some others, but not considerable.

"Twelve thousand persons are at this moment deprived of the means of existence are homeless, famishing, and destitute. The first duty is to pro-

vide for their immediate physical wants. The Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the Seminary, and the Hotel Dieu, each forwarded, we understand, £500 by yesterday's evening steam-boat. The Provincial Government has also acted with a judicious humanity, which we are sure will meet with general approbation. At a meeting of the Executive Council, yesterday, his Excellency the Governor-General, under their advice, directed an order for £2000 to be drawn in favour of the Mayor of Quebec, and dispatched by the evening's mail, to meet their immediate necessity, until the whole matter, and the extent to which it is proper for the Government in the vacation of Parliament to interfere, may receive full consideration.

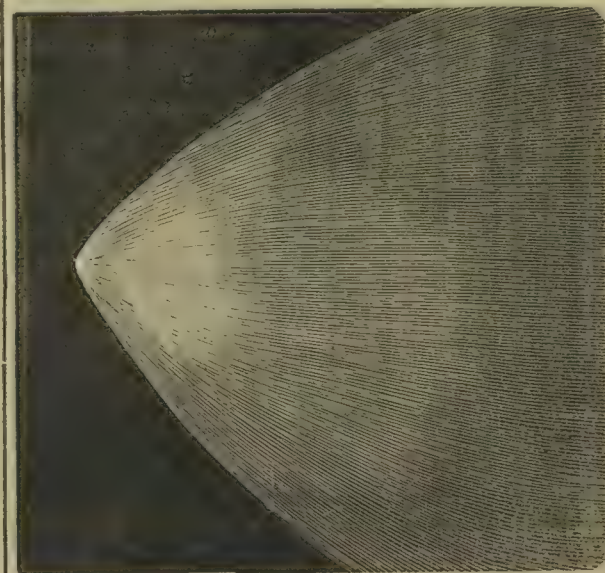
"In the city of Montreal, a feeling of profound sympathy, which we are convinced will not be barren, prevails. The Mayor of Montreal was one of the spectators of the destruction; and, returning to the city yesterday morning, took immediate measures for arranging a meeting of the inhabitants, which will be held to-day, at one o'clock, in the Parliament House. A preliminary meeting of the clergy of the different denominations will be held in the morning."

Another letter from Quebec, dated May 29, says: "Six bodies were, this morning, taken out of the church of St. Roch, which fell a prey to the fire. The Convent was saved with great difficulty, although the distance between them is very large, but such was the rapidity of the raging element.

## THE COMET.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Comet has undergone a marked difference in its appearance, as is shown in the annexed Engraving of the "mysterious stranger," seen through an inverting telescope.



## THE COMET.

The light of the head is still brilliant, but it has not that well-defined planetary disc that it had; it appears to be more immersed in the light emanating from it and which encloses at least two-thirds of the head, which it did do before, and which was not in the Engraving last week, in consequence of the head of the Comet being cut out rather too large from the wood. The tail is much less bright than it was, and it has assumed an hyperbolic form, the apparent right side still being rather brighter than that on the left; it becomes less and less bright as the distance from the head increases, but its faintness increases so imperceptibly that it is impossible to say where it decidedly terminates.

The motion of the Comet has been very rapid, as it occupies now a very different part of the heavens from that when it first appeared. It was first seen by M. Colla, of Parma, on the 2nd of June, it being then near  $\beta$  Persei.

I have merely to add, that, on the 14th of June, it was about 87 millions of miles from the earth; that, on the 18th, it was 97; that, on the 22nd, it was 110; and to-day, Saturday, June 28, it is nearly 130 millions of miles distant from the earth.



BURNING OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.



## THE CONCERT MONSTRE.

This grand affair took place on Friday evening, the 20th inst., at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, under the direction of M. Jullien, and so successful was the experiment, that we have no doubt a series of these monster musical meetings will now take place. A gigantic orchestra was erected on the large open promenade, in front of the building containing the giraffe, at the extremity of the gardens: and in this the three hundred musicians were stationed, M. Jullien himself taking up his position at an elegant music stand in front. The programme was very judiciously selected, so as to please all tastes; but we must confess, however admirably the classical pieces were executed, that the Post-horn Galops, the English Quadrilles, and Bohemian Polkas, carried off the greatest share of the applause.

The most effective thing was the "Suoni la Trombo," from "Puritani," which in its great crashes appeared to lift the audience fairly off their legs, being set as a quintette for 20 ophicleides, 20 cornets, and the same number of other mighty wind instruments in each part. Indeed, being in the open air, the brass had generally the best of it over the strings; the sounds of the violins being lost at comparatively a short distance from the orchestra. Not the least commendable point in the entertainment was the admirable manner in which M. Jullien kept the mass of musicians together; from first to last their precision was remarkable. We heard that there were upwards of 12,000 persons present; and all these appeared delighted; whether at the beauty of the evening, or the imposing effect of the music, or M. Jullien's curls and waistcoat, or one another, or all put together, we know not; but certainly this "Concert Monstre" was a great hit, and will bear repetition. After dark the orchestra was tastefully illuminated, and when the last salute of cannon, that accompanied "God Save the Queen," had been fired, the vast audience betook themselves to the edge of the lake, where the exhibition of Edinburgh during the Queen's visit, and some very capital fireworks, concluded the amusements of the evening.

## MADAME ROSSI-CACCIA.

This distinguished artiste, who, on Thursday last, made her debut at her Majesty's Theatre, is a countrywoman of the unrivalled Malibran: she was born at Barcelona, the 17th December, 1818. Her parentage was highly respectable, her father having held the rank of colonel, and her grandfather, that of lieutenant-general in the Spanish army. Two years after the birth of Mdlle. Rossi, her mother took her to Paris, being engaged amongst the *troupe of the Italiens*, of which she was a useful, if not highly-gifted member.

Bordogni, the master to whose genius we owe the development of the voices and talent of some of the greatest singers in Europe, took in hand the musical education of the young Juana Rossi. She had not been more than a year under his tuition, and was only fourteen years of age, when she made her debut in a concert given by Beretoni. All the great artistes of the Italian Opera were present; Mdlle. Rossi, though but a child both in person and manners, displayed a voice of such remarkable compass, and so much brilliancy of execution, that she electrified the audience. Her success was shortly afterwards confirmed at a second concert, given at the Hotel de Ville.

Triumphs so premature have ruined the prospects and future career of many a young artiste; and we might have lost, in the impatient display of childish power, the afterwards perfected genius of the great *prima donna*; but, with a prudent forbearance, worthy of much praise, the young debutante was removed from so prejudicial a sphere of action, and took her place amongst the chorus-singers of the *Italiens*. In this situation, she laid the foundations of future excellence, thus following the example of the great Rubini himself, who has often since attributed to his quiet, unobtrusive studies, at the time he occupied a post so humble, much of his subsequent success.

At the age of 18, Mdlle. Rossi emerged from the ranks of the chorists, and made her debut at the Opera Comique, afterwards the scene of so many of her triumphs. "La Dame Blanche," by Boieldieu, which has ever since been one of



MADAME ROSSI-CACCIA.

her favourite parts, was the one in which our *prima donna* commenced her career; the "Pré aux Clercs," "Jean de Paris," "Zampa," quickly followed, and all these performances were attended with brilliant success to the youthful debutante. The light charming music of these operas, so peculiar to the French composers, which, in attempts of a more serious and ambitious cast, meet with such signal failures, was well adapted to the sweet and flexible voice of the young *prima donna*, while their sprightly and quaint plots elicited her dramatic powers. After having exhausted the repertoire of the Opera Comique, Mdlle. Rossi's ambition led her to seek distinction in that land which is the school of all candi-



THE CONCERT MONSTRE, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

dates for lyrical fame, and which if it conquered formerly by the force of arms, now enslaves by the "witchery of song"—Italy. In 1840, Mdlle. Rossi made her debut at La Scala, with the greatest success. The Milanese journals, on this occasion, gave forth their full tide of enthusiasm, in which the public participated. *Imogene*, in the "Pirata," was the part chosen for her debut, but having on one occasion (a benefit night) sung the famous "Casta Diva," from "Norma," her execution of this difficult air excited such a *furore*, that, night after night, on each occasion of her performance, and at each interval of the regular opera, this air was clamorously demanded. It was during the stay of Mdlle. Rossi at Milan, that she gave her hand in marriage to M. Caccia, a young sculptor of great merit, one of whose first works after his marriage, was an excellent bust of his gifted bride.

The Opera Comique at Paris was again, for a time, the scene of Madame Rossi-Caccia's triumphs. A most brilliant engagement was offered her at Lisbon, at which capital she made her debut in the September of 1843. There, in the fine opera-house of this city, she has, up to the present moment, been performing, in every description of opera, from the lightest to the most serious, both French and Italian. She has sufficed to support this establishment by her sole and unaided efforts, and has, as may be expected, been the object of enthusiastic admiration on the part of a public, to whose entertainment she has so largely contributed. The regrets universally entertained at her departure have given occasion for an unwonted display of poetic fire in Portuguese society. Sonnets of every description, some of them, sooth to say, somewhat poor in composition, but compensating by an immensity of zeal, have found their way into every species of publication, and all bearing testimony to the genius and merits of the great cantatrice, who has now arrived amongst us, to extort from John Bull that tribute which, in general, he so grudgingly and so unwillingly bestows.

Mr. J. W. DAVISON's second *matinée musicale* took place at his residence in Berners-street, at the early part of the week, and was very numerously attended, by an audience almost entirely composed of musicians, artists, and literary men, forming a delightful *réunion* of gentlemen with whom the public are well acquainted. The programme contained the names of Messrs. Leopold de Meyer, Moscheles, Sturndale Bennett, Osborne, Wallace, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, Sainton, Rousselot, Godefrid, T. B. Jewson, Cavallini, and Davison—the last gentleman performing Mendelssohn's Sonata in F minor, for violin and pianoforte, with M. Sainton. It is needless to say that the entire selection was performed in the first style, and was evidently productive of the greatest delight amongst those assembled. The opportunity rarely occurs of meeting so many eminent artists together in society, and enjoying the display of their talents.

PROTESTANT CLUBS.—A national club has been formed in London in support of the Protestant principles of the constitution, and for raising the moral and social condition of the people. The Earl of Winchelsea has written a letter addressed to the Protestants of Great Britain, urging them to form similar clubs throughout the kingdom.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.—The first monthly mail direct to China was dispatched via the overland route, and may be considered as an epoch in the history of our intercourse with that vast empire. It will be conveyed to Ceylon by the Oriental Steam Company's vessels carrying the Calcutta mails; and at Ceylon will be transferred to one of the same company's vessels forming the branch line between Ceylon and Hong-Kong, touching at Penang and Singapore. By this arrangement Hong Kong is brought within 48 days' post of London.

## JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

This opulent and celebrated manufacturer affords one of the most remarkable instances, even in this commercial country, of a man rising, by his own talents, energy, and enterprise, from moderate circumstances, to the possession of a splendid fortune, and to a degree of honour and influence rarely attained but by the aristocracy of the land. John Marshall was the second son of John Marshall, of Yeadon Low Hall, in the county of York, and was born at Leeds the 27th July, 1765. Having entered into the manufacturing business, Mr. Marshall the younger, the subject of this notice, was among the earliest of those who, in this country, attempted the spinning of flax by machinery, in imitation of the example of Arkwright's similar process with regard to cotton. On this enterprise Marshall, it is believed, staked his all; and during the progress of the experiment, his funds were in a critical state. By unceasing and skilful attention both to the mechanical and commercial departments, he overcame every difficulty, and by his success not only realised immense wealth for his family, but founded a branch of manufacture at present one of the most important in England. Mr. Marshall's first manufactory was at Scotland Mill, three or four miles from Leeds; after which he built the large mills in Water-lane, in the

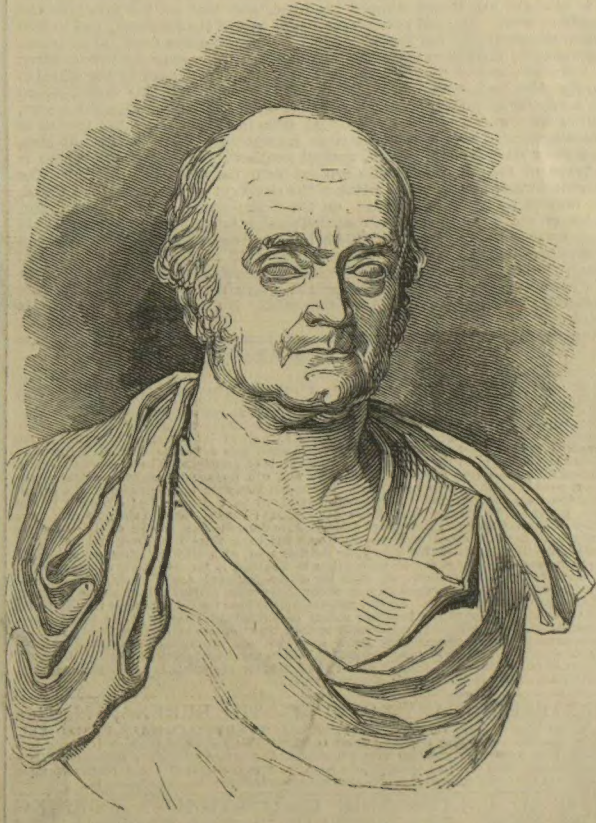
same town, and also other mills at Shrewsbury.

In politics, Mr. Marshall was an extreme liberal, a supporter of free trade, and an active advocate, on all occasions, of civil and religious liberty in its widest sense. At one time he published a small work on political economy, intended for the working classes, and possessing no inconsiderable merit. Mr. Marshall had much public spirit. His enlarged mind made him the ready promoter of improvements, and especially of institutions designed for the intellectual and moral advantage of the bulk of the people; and his great property, bountifully though prudently used, enabled him to be one of the most munificent of patrons. He founded, and liberally contributed to the Lancasterian School, the Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Mechanics' Institution, in his native town. Over the Philosophical Society there, he himself for some time presided, and he delivered lectures in it on subjects of political economy and geology. He was also one of the founders of the London University, and sat for a period among its council. In his own extensive manufactory, he willingly promoted the education of the children, as well as adopted, before any compulsory law existed, every improvement—in the internal arrangements of the mills—that could conduce to the health and comfort of the working people.

At the general election in 1826, Mr. Marshall, at the request of the late Earl Fitzwilliam and numerous influential members of the Whig party, offered himself for the representation of the county of York, and was returned, together with Lord Milton (the present Earl Fitzwilliam), and two of the opponent party—Mr. Fountayne Wilson and the Hon. W. Duncombe. Mr. Marshall acted as member for Yorkshire until 1830, when he retired. He continued, however, to take a prominent part in politics, and earnestly supported the Reform Bill. On the enfranchisement of the borough of Leeds, his second son, the late Mr. John Marshall, was elected as one of its first representatives—the other being Mr. Macaulay. The eldest son, Mr. William Marshall, who had previously sat in Parliament for Leominster and Petersfield, has also since twice represented the city of Carlisle.

Mr. Marshall married, the 5th of August, 1795, Jane, fifth daughter of William Pollard, Esq., of Halifax, and had issue five sons and six daughters, all of whom survive him, except the second son, who died the 31st of October, 1836, leaving four children. Mr. Marshall's family became allied by a triple union with that of the present Lord Montagu: the noble Lord himself married Miss Marshall, and two of his daughters were wedded—the one to Mr. James, and the other to Mr. Henry Marshall. Mr. Marshall's second daughter espoused the Reverend William Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. Marshall, though by no means of robust frame, experienced the benefits of strict temperance and prudence, and enjoyed a green and protracted old age. He devoted his time between London, where he freely patronised science and art, his beautiful seat of Hallsteads on the banks of Ullswater, in Cumberland, and his old residence at Headingley, near Leeds. As infirmities increased he remained chiefly at Hallsteads, and he there terminated his honourable and useful career on the 6th inst., the immediate cause of his death being a combined attack of apo-



THE LATE JOHN MARSHALL, ESQ.

plexy and paralysis. The remains of the deceased were interred on the following Saturday, the 14th inst., at New Church, near Hallsteads: the funeral was strictly private.

When his political friends were in power, Mr. Marshall, it is said, might have obtained a peerage, had he been willing to accept it; but he preferred leaving a name dignified by his virtues alone—a striking example to future generations, of what may be achieved by English honesty, industry, and perseverance.







Messrs. Rivingtons, 5, Waterloo-place; and also by S. Schwabe, Esq. Manchester.  
**FREDERICK HUTH, Treasurer.**  
**CHARLES WESLEY, D.D.**  
**ADOLPHUS WALBAUM** } *Hon. Secretaries.*



THE REV. RICHARD BARHAM, B.A.

The Rev. Richard Harris Barham, the "Thomas Ingoldsby" of *Bentley's Miscellany*, died on the 17th inst., and the news of his death coming, as it did, unexpectedly on the public, has caused general regret.

Mr. Barham descended from a branch of the respectable Kentish family of Barham of Barham Court. Having taken holy orders in the Church of England, he rose to eminence in his sacred profession, and was, at the period of his demise, Minor Canon, and Divinity Lecturer of St. Paul's; Rector of St. Augustine's; and Priest of the Chapel Royal. He was made a Canon in 1821; and admitted to the rectory in 1842. As a clergyman, Mr. Barham's character stood high for piety, charity, and benevolence; as a private indi-



THE LATE REV. RICHARD BARHAM.

vidual, he was much beloved by his family, relatives, and friends. He ever showed the greatest promptitude and pleasure in all works of mercy; and his services were given to several charitable institutions—among others, to the Literary Fund, and the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows. As Almoner to the Bishop of Llandaff (who is Dean of St. Paul's), he had the opportunity of liberally relieving the distressed, and he exercised his office with much kindness and discretion.

As an author, Mr. Barham possessed a poetic vein of peculiar humour. His verse, and its mirthful tone, bore a great resemblance to the productions of Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott): the latter, however, sought for subjects in the jokes of Joe Miller, whilst "Ingoldsby" went into the world of spirits, or among the legendary records of the monkish era; and, we must confess, with sometimes an irreverence which scarcely became the dignified priestly reputation which he deservedly bore. The "Ingoldsby Legends" appeared first in *Bentley's Magazine*—their drollery increased by accompanying broad caricature illustrations: they were afterwards published in two volumes, and have, in either shape, enjoyed much popularity. Mr. Barham was also a novel writer: one tale of his, "Cousin Nicholas," is very well known. It is not unlikely, also, that he may have been the writer of much more anonymous pleasantries that, during his career, enlivened the various periodical publications.

Mr. Barham expired, after a short, but severe illness, at his residence, Amen Corner, St. Paul's.

**LEGALIZATION OF ART UNIONS.**—The Bill introduced into the House of Commons for legalizing Art Unions, declares that all such voluntary associations now constituted, or which may hereafter be constituted, shall be deemed and taken to be lawful associations, provided always a Royal charter shall have been obtained, or the deed of partnership or other instrument constituting such association have been approved of by a Committee of the Privy Council.

LITERATURE.

**THE WISDOM AND GENIUS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.** Illustrated in a Series of Extracts from his Writings and Speeches; with a Summary of his Life. By PETER BURKE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Moxon.

The preparation of this volume must have been to its pains-taking compiler a labour of love: "ever a warm and reverential admirer of the character and principles of Edmund Burke," he has evidently worked with diligence and discrimination in selecting from a rich store of reason and eloquence the characteristics of the master-mind of the illustrious patriot and philosopher, Burke, who, assuredly, possessed an understanding stronger than that of any statesman, active or speculative, of the eighteenth century. Hitherto, the most admired portions of his writings and speeches were mostly clogged with political, financial, and statistical details, which the public or parliamentary business of the moment required; and to free the "thoughts of wisdom and words of fire" from this baser matter has been the aim of the editor of the present volume, "by giving, under a systematic arrangement, the finer part of the works of Burke. The plan adopted is a classification into chapters, of the different subjects which principally occupied the great statesman's attention; and a formation under each chapter, of a connected series of extracts, the most remarkable for eloquence, argument, or style. The whole, with a biographical summary annexed, displays a concise, and, it is submitted, a clear view of what was the luminous course of Burke's action and thought—what were his parliamentary and literary powers." (Preface.)

The work, we can cheerfully testify, presents an unbroken succession of brilliant passages, such as "enlarge the thoughts and set the soul on fire;" whilst a closer reading of the volume justifies the eloquent tribute to the memory of Burke. "His immortality," said Grattan, "is that which is common to Cicero or to Bacon—that which can never be interrupted, while there exists the beauty of order, or the love of virtue, and which can fear no death, except what barbarity may impose on the globe."

The volume before us is produced in handsome library style; and is embellished with a well-engraved bust of Burke.

POST-OFFICE DIRECTORY OF THE SIX HOME COUNTIES. Kelly and Co.

This capacious volume is a companion to, or rather an extension of, the Post-office Directory, the radius of which it extends to the Six Home Counties, viz.:—Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Sussex. It is compiled and arranged precisely on the plan of the metropolitan volume; and the editors assure us that the requisite information has been collected on the spot. To each county is allotted a well-compiled topographical and statistical summary, accompanied by a map; and the "Directory" of each place is preceded by a sort of gazetteer description. The second division of the volume comprehends a Trades and Court Directory of the Six Counties. The whole, as far as our examination of the work enables us to speak, is admirably executed, and must prove a valuable acquisition to all classes; for, the work is produced in that spirit of concentration which leads to high convenience.

OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

Her Majesty having signified her intention of laying the foundation-stone of the new building about to be erected at the end of the present mansion (which may as yet be termed a wing, though laid down with the intention of ultimately forming a centre to the Palace), every preparation was made.

On Monday, at ten o'clock, the Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, assembled at the spot selected for the corner-stone, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen, and attended by Lady Portman, and the Royal suite; when her Majesty, under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, the architect, laid the foundation-stone with masonic honours. Beneath the stone was deposited in a glass bottle a full set of coins of her Majesty's reign.

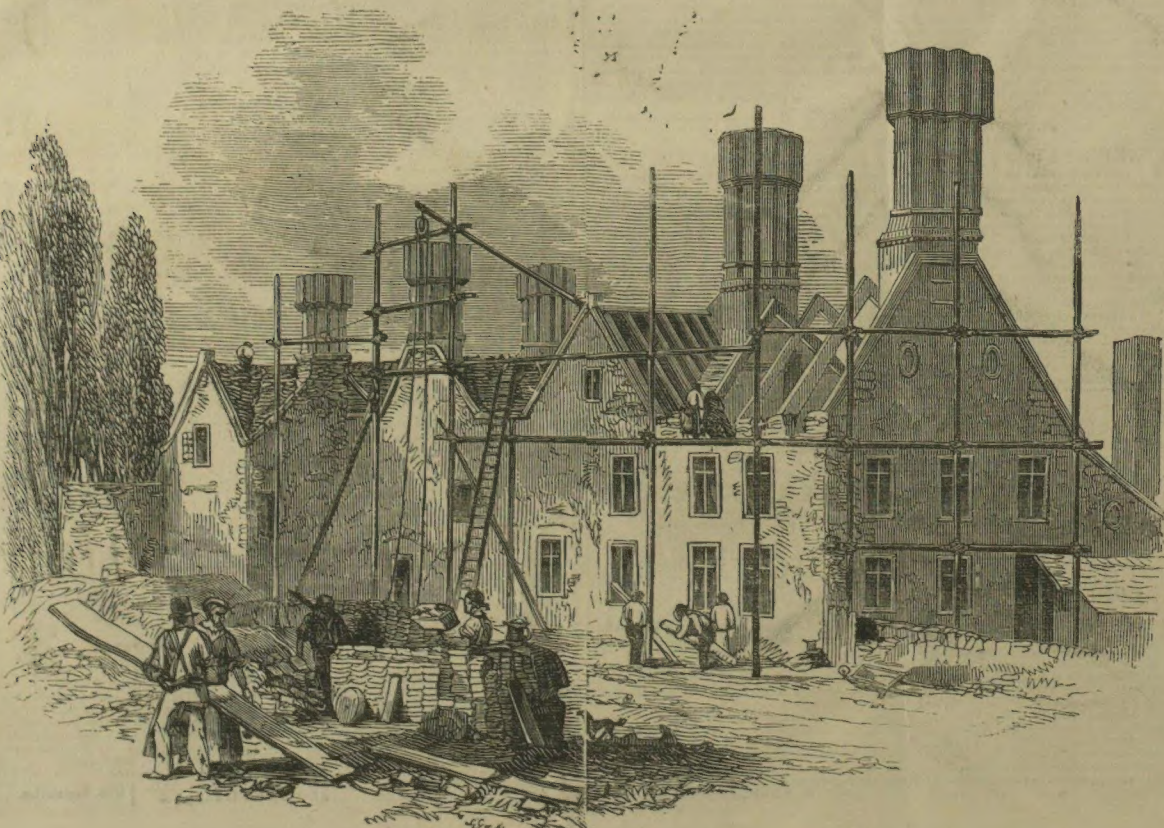
After the ceremony her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and suite, proceeded to East Cowes, and at eleven, A.M., embarked in the Royal barge for the yacht, which was lying off the mouth of the harbour; the Royal party was escorted by the boats of the Tide-Surveyor of the Port, and of the *Stag* and *Rose* revenue cutters, in which were their respective commanders—Lieutenant Clark, R.N., and Mr. Hughes. In a few minutes, the Royal barge was alongside the yacht, and the Royal party having entered, the vessel then got under way, and proceeded towards the Experimental Squadron, assembled at Spithead, for the purpose of witnessing the manoeuvres of the Squadron.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, her Majesty having signified her attention of taking an excursion on the water, the Royal yacht proceeded to Mede Hole, but, the weather not proving very auspicious, her Majesty did not embark.

Prince Albert, during his stay at Osborne, bathed almost daily from the beach.

On Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal children, and suite, embarked from the beach at Osborne on board the Royal yacht, which had been waiting for their reception, on their return to Buckingham Palace. Immediately on the Royal standard being hoisted on board the *Victoria and Albert* Royal salutes were fired from the Castle; also from the Royal Yacht Squadron, Battery, and the R.Y.S. brigantine *Kestrel*, Commander the Earl of Yarborough, which was lying in Cowes Roads. At three o'clock the Royal yacht arrived off the fleet at Spithead, when Royal salutes were fired from the respective ships. The Royal yacht then proceeded for Portsmouth Harbour, where the Royal party embarked in the barge, and landed at Clarence-yard, and proceeded from thence in the Royal carriages to the terminus at Gosport, and, at four P.M., left by special train for Buckingham Palace. It is said that her Majesty and the Court will return here in ten days; Friday week being the day at present fixed for the purpose.

Meanwhile, the repair, or, rather, the restoration of Barton House, or Farm, is proceeding. All the main features, architectural and decorative, are to be restored; not forgetting the ornamented gables, and "the windpipes of hospitality," as chimneys have been figuratively termed. The mansion is spacious, and the grounds being divided but by one field from the domain of Osborne, the property will prove a great accession of accommodation to the Royal suite. On the Farm was formerly a small Augustine convent, or oratory, some traces of which are visible.



BARTON HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

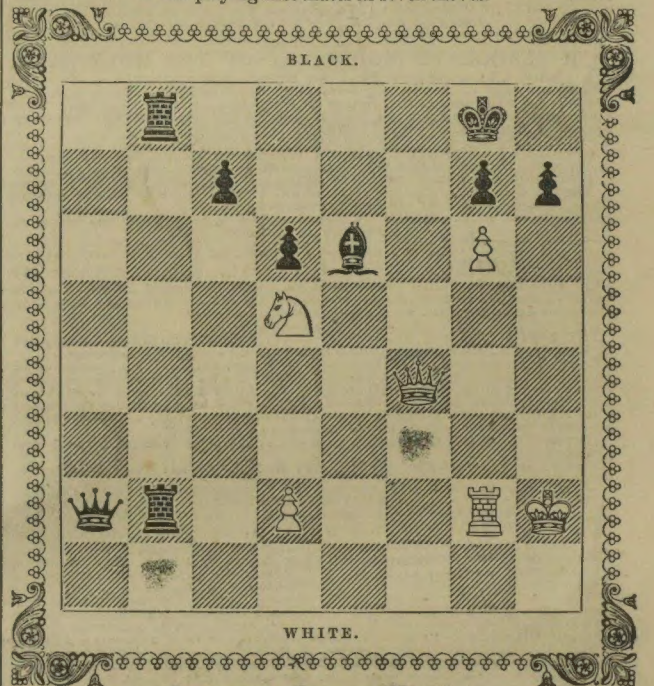
CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"W."—The recently-established Chess Club in Edinburgh is called "The Athenian."  
"Cerberus."—Only adapted for very juvenile players.  
"Nick."—"Stalemate," in this country, makes a drawn game.  
"H. B."—"A. C. Z."—"J. G."—"A. G. C." Lancaster; "O. P."—"F. W. K."  
"J. P. S."—"G. D."—The solutions are right.  
"A\* Player," Horncastle.—Get Tomlinson's little work called "Amusements in Chess."  
"W. K." Liverpool, and "A. G." will see by the solution of Problem 74, in our last paper, that they were altogether in error.  
"Clericus Delgovitia."—Too easy.  
"W. H." Bruton-street; "Alpha," Cambridge; "P. Y."—Your solutions are wrong. Mate cannot possibly be given in the way you suggest.  
"G. D." Leeds. We cannot remember at the moment. Either in a paper called the "Court Gazette," or in the "British Miscellany," the precursor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle."  
—"Juvenis."—"K B to K's 2nd;" for the opening player of the Bishop's Gambit at his 7th move appears to us very bad play. The second player may advance his K K's P, and drive the Kt completely out of the field. We have no space to give the best defence to the Muzio Gambit. Consult M. Heydebrand's admirable "Handbook of Chess."  
"W. H." Paris, has our best thanks and wishes. His highly acceptable packets arrived safely.  
"A. G. E." should send his interesting little article on Chess notation to the Editor of the "Chess Player's Chronicle;" we have no room for such disquisitions.  
"J. F. S." Maldon.—According to Carrera, Paoi Boi died, from a complaint brought on by hunting, in the year 1598. See Lewis's excellent translation of Carrera's "Treatise on Chess."  
"Pedone," Bayswater.—You may obtain the recently-published collection of Chess games, called "The Souvenir of the Bristol Chess Club," at Hastings's, Carey-street.  
"Philo-Chess," Manchester.—Your problem, with many others lately received, shall be examined shortly.  
"Mate-mate-ican (Diplo-mate)," Brussels, is thanked for the game, which we will endeavour to find room for hereafter. White, for his 19th move, should have taken the Queen's Bishop instead of the Knight. At move 23, too, he overlooked an opportunity of mating his adversary in four moves.  
"H. P."—We are not surprised at your failing to discover the key to Mr. Bolton's capital problem in our last. It is extremely difficult; and, among the multitudinous "solutions" of it which have come to hand, two only are correct. Your others are right.  
"Olio Viator."—Nearly all of the published games played by Philidor will be found in the "Chess Player's Chronicle."  
"M. Z. E." Glasgow.—The law is stringent. No matter how strongly the aggressive monarch may be supported, he must not occupy the next square to his rival king.  
"J. Topping."—All wrong.  
"W. C." Wimborne.—A pawn only can take a pawn en passant. The K K's pawn, in the position given, can therefore be played two squares with impunity.  
"Amateur," Great Yarmouth.—The position is interesting; but mate may be effected in fewer than eight moves.  
"Scacchi."—There is no limit, except by special agreement.  
"S. R. C." is thanked.  
"Z. A." Park-lane.—The position of the pieces in Anderssen's problem, as given in our paper of the 14th of this month, is correct. White must mate in 5 moves.  
"Eliza M." Manchester.—Your solution is imperfect.  
"Frodshaw."—So called because the inventor's name was "Muzio."  
Solutions by "Claudius," "M. M.," "Orion," "Stick," "J. T. W.," "Henry," "W. F. F.," "E. H.," are incorrect.

PROBLEM, No. 76

By M. BREDE.

White playing first mates in seven moves.



SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 75.

**WHITE.**  
1. K to Q's Kt 7th  
2. Kt takes K P  
3. K to Kt 6th  
4. Kt to Q's 7th  
5. Kt to Q Kt 8th  
6. Kt to Q R's 6th  
7. Kt mates

**BLACK.**  
K's P one  
K takes P  
K to R's 5th  
K to Kt 5th (best)  
K to R's 5th  
P one

The two smart skirmishes following will be novelties to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS:—

**GAME No. 14.**  
In this game M. Von. Heydebrand gives his Queen's Kt and the first move to M. Von. M—, of the Berlin Chess Club.—(Remove White's Q's Kt from the board.)

BLACK. (V. M.)	WHITE. (V. H.)	BLACK. (V. M.)	WHITE. (V. H.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. K R P one	K B to Q B 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B P two	11. K B P one	Q R to K R sq
3. B takes Kt	R takes B	12. Q takes K R	Q takes Q
4. P takes P	Q P two	13. B P takes B	Q to K B 3rd
5. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	14. K Kt to B 3rd	K P one
6. P takes P	R takes P	15. P to K Kt 5th	Q to K B 5th
7. Q takes K R P*	Q to K B 3rd	16. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)
8. Q to K R 5th†	Q B to K Kt 5th	17. K to Q sq	Q takes K Kt P
9. Q to K R 7th	Castles		And wins.

\* He would obviously lose his Queen by taking the K's Pawn.  
† To prevent the Rook taking the K Kt's P.

GAME No. 15.

Mr. Staunton gives his Queen's Knight to a skilful amateur belonging to the Metropolitan Chess Clubs.—(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. —)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. —)
1. K P two	K P two	10. K R P one	Kt takes K P
2. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	11. Q takes Et	R to K sq
3. Q Kt P two	B takes Q Kt P	12. Q B to K 5th	P takes B
4. K B P two	P takes P	13. Castles on K's side	P takes Q P
5. Kt to K B 3rd	Q P one	14. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B
6. Q B P one	K B to Q B 4th	15. Kt to his 5th	(double ch) K to Kt sq
7. Q P two	B to Q Kt 3rd	16. Q takes R P—Mate.	
8. Q B takes P	K Kt to B 3rd		
9. Q to her 3rd	Castles		